

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 129, Vol. V.

Saturday, June 17, 1865.

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CONTENTS: 1. The Flint Weapons of the Drift. 2. The Creation. 3. The Paradisaical State. 4. The Genealogies. 5. The Deluge. 6. Babel and the Dispersion. Appendix.

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HOW TO CIVILIZE SAVAGES.

DO our missionaries really produce on savages an effect proportionate to the time, money, and energy expended? Are the dogmas of our Church adapted to people in every degree of barbarism, and in all stages of mental development? Does the fact of a particular form of religion taking root, and maintaining itself among a people, depend in any way upon race—upon those deep-seated mental and moral peculiarities which distinguish the European or Aryan races from the negro or the Australian savage? Can the savage be mentally, morally, and physically improved, without the inculcation of the tenets of a dogmatic theology? These are a few of the interesting questions that were discussed, however imperfectly, at the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, when the Bishop of Natal read his paper "On the Efforts of Missionaries among Savages;" and on some of these questions we propose to make a few observations.

If the history of mankind teaches us one thing more clearly than another, it is this—that true civilization and a true religion are alike the slow growth of ages, and both are inextricably connected with the struggles and development of the human mind. They have ever in their infancy been watered with tears and blood—they have had to suffer the rude prunings of wars and persecutions—they have withstood the wintry blasts of anarchy, of despotism, and of neglect—they have been able to survive all the vicissitudes of human affairs; and have proved their suitability to their age and country by successfully resisting every attack, and by flourishing under the most unfavourable conditions.

A form of religion which is to maintain itself and to be useful to a people, must be especially adapted to their mental constitution, and must respond in an intelligible manner to the better sentiments and the higher capacities of their nature. It would, therefore, almost appear self-evident that those special forms of faith and doctrine which have been slowly elaborated by eighteen centuries of struggle and of mental growth, and by the action and reaction of the varied nationalities of Europe on each other, cannot be exactly adapted to the wants and capacities of every savage race alike. Our form of Christianity, wherever it has maintained itself, has done so by being in harmony with the spirit of the age, and by its adaptability to the mental and moral wants of the people among whom it has taken root. As Macaulay justly observed in the first chapter of his History, "It is a most significant circumstance that no large society of which the tongue is not Teutonic has ever turned Protestant, and that, wherever a language derived from that of ancient Rome is spoken, the religion of modern Rome to this day prevails."

In the early Christian Church, the many uncanonical gospels that were written, and the countless heresies that arose, were but the necessary results of the process of adaptation of the Christian religion to the wants and capacities of many and various peoples. This was an essential feature in the growth of Christianity. This shows that it took

root in the hearts and feelings of men, and became a part of their very nature. Thenceforth it grew with their growth, and became the expression of their deepest feelings and of their highest aspirations; and required no external aid from a superior race to keep it from dying out. It was remarked by one of the speakers at the Anthropological Society's meeting, that the absence of this modifying and assimilating power among modern converts—of this absorption of the new religion into their own nature—of this colouring given by the national mind—is a bad sign for the ultimate success of our form of Christianity among savages. When once a mission has been established, a fair number of converts made, and the first generation of children educated, the missionary's work should properly have ceased. A native church, with native teachers, should by that time have been established, and should be left to work out its own national form of Christianity. In many places we have now had missions for more than the period of one generation. Have any self-supporting, free, and national Christian churches arisen among savages? If not—if the new religion can only be kept alive by fresh relays of priests sent from a far distant land—priests educated and paid by foreigners, and who are, and ever must be, widely separated from their flocks in mind and character—is it not the strongest proof of the failure of the missionary scheme? Are these new Christians to be for ever kept in tutelage, and to be for ever taught the peculiar doctrines which have, perhaps, just become fashionable among us? Are they never to become men, and to form their own opinions, and develop their own minds, under national and local influences? If, as we hold, Christianity is good for all races and for all nations alike, it is thus alone that its goodness can be tested; and they who fear the results of such a test can have but small confidence in the doctrines they preach.

But we are told to look at the results of missions. We are told that the converted savages are wiser, better, and happier than they were before—that they have improved in morality and advanced in civilization—and that such results can only be shown where missionaries have been at work. No doubt, a great deal of this is true; but certain laymen and philosophers believe that a considerable portion of this effect is due to the example and precept of civilized and educated men—the example of decency, cleanliness, and comfort set by them—their teaching of the arts and customs of civilization, and the natural influence of superiority of race. And it may fairly be doubted whether some of these advantages might not be given to savages without the accompanying inculcation of particular religious tenets. True, the experiment has not been fairly tried, and the missionaries have almost all the facts to appeal to on their own side; for it is undoubtedly the case that the wide sympathy and self-denying charity which gives up so much to benefit the savage, is almost always accompanied and often strengthened by strong religious convictions. Yet there are not wanting facts to show that something may be done without the influence of religion. It cannot be doubted, for example, that the Roman occupation laid the foundation of civilization in Britain, and produced a considerable amelioration in the condi-

tion and habits of the people, which was not in any way due to religious teaching. The Turkish and Egyptian Governments have been, in modern times, much improved, and the condition of their people ameliorated, by the influence of Western civilization, unaccompanied by any change in the national religion. In Java, where the natives are Mohammedans, and scarcely a Christian convert exists, the good order established by the Dutch Government and their pure administration of justice, together with the example of civilized Europeans widely scattered over the country, have greatly improved the physical and moral condition of the people. In all these cases, however, the personal influence of kindly, moral, and intelligent men, devoted wholly to the work of civilization, has been wanting; and this form of influence in the case of missionaries is very great. A missionary who is really earnest, and has the art (and the heart) to gain the affections of his flock, may do much in eradicating barbarous customs, and in raising the standard of morality and happiness. But he may do all this quite independently of any form of sectarian theological teaching, and it is a mistake too often made to impute all to the particular doctrines inculcated, and little or nothing to the other influences we have mentioned. We believe that the purest morality, the most perfect justice, the highest civilization, and the qualities that tend to render men good, and wise, and happy, may be inculcated quite independently of fixed forms or dogmas, and perhaps even better for the want of them. The savage may be certainly made amenable to the influence of the affections, and will probably submit the more readily to the teaching of one who does not, at the very outset, attack his rude superstitions. These will assuredly die out of themselves, when knowledge and morality and civilization have gained some influence over him; and he will then be in a condition to receive and assimilate whatever there is of goodness and truth in the religion of his teacher.

Unfortunately, the practices of European settlers are too often so diametrically opposed to the precepts of Christianity, and so deficient in humanity, justice, and charity, that the poor savage must be sorely puzzled to understand why this new faith, which is to do him so much good, should have had so little effect on his teacher's own countrymen. The white men in our colonies are too frequently the true savages, and require to be taught and Christianized quite as much as the natives. We have heard, on good authority, that in Australia a man has been known to prove the goodness of a rifle he wanted to sell, by shooting a child from the back of a native woman who was passing at some distance; while another, when the policy of shooting all natives who came near a station was discussed, advocated his own plan of putting poisoned food in their way, as much less troublesome and more effectual. Incredible though such things seem, we can believe that they not unfrequently occur wherever the European comes in contact with the savage man, for human nature changes little with times and places; and we have ourselves heard a Brazilian friar boast, with much complacency, of having saved the Government the expense of a war with a hostile tribe of Indians, by the simple expedient of placing in their way clothing

infected with the smallpox, which disease soon nearly exterminated them. Facts, perhaps less horrible, but equally indicative of lawlessness and inhumanity, may be heard of in all our colonies; and recent events in Japan and in New Zealand show a determination to pursue our own ends, with very little regard for the rights, or desire for the improvement, of the natives. The savage may well wonder at our inconsistency in pressing upon him a religion which has so signally failed to improve our own moral character, as he too acutely feels in the treatment he receives from Christians. It seems desirable, therefore, that our Missionary Societies should endeavour to exhibit to their proposed converts some more favourable specimens of the effect of their teaching. It might be well to devote a portion of the funds of such societies to the establishment of model communities, adapted to show the benefits of the civilization we wish to introduce, and to serve as a visible illustration of the effects of Christianity on its professors. The general practice of Christian virtues by the Europeans around them would, we feel assured, be a most powerful instrument for the general improvement of savage races, and is, perhaps, the only mode of teaching that would produce a real and lasting effect. W.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Le Temple de Jérusalem, Monographie du Haram-ech-Chérif, suivie d'un Essai sur la Topographie de la Ville-Sainte. Par le Comte Melchior de Vogüé, Membre de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France, &c. (Paris: Noblet et Baudry; Londres: Williams & Norgate; Liège: Noblet et Baudry. 1864.)

THE authors who of late years have written on the topography of Jerusalem may be divided into two classes—those who maintain that the Temple of Herod, with its courts and porticoes, occupied the whole of the present Haram area; and those who, placing their faith in the measurements of Josephus, restrict the sacred enclosure to a square of about 600 feet each way in the south-western angle. The advocates of the former theory hold that the Holy House itself stood in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sakharah, and place the tower Antonia and its defences in the northern portion of the Haram; those of the latter, while differing considerably about the exact position of this fortification, agree in refusing to it any connexion with the wall that now overhangs the valley of the Kedron. One of the most strenuous upholders of this latter theory has added to it, by way of a corollary, that the cave in the sacred rock es-Sakharah is none other than that in which our Lord's body was laid, and that the Kubbet es-Sakharah (commonly called in the West the Mosque of Omar) is the church which, according to his translation of Eusebius, was erected over it by orders of Constantine the Great. The magnificent work of Count Melchior de Vogüé, now lying before us, the firstfruits of the labours of himself and his companions in Syria, has the most important bearing upon this controversy, and, coming as it does from one whose talents and learning are indisputable, and whose position is above suspicion, is a most welcome addition to our knowledge of Jewish archaeology.

On his first visit to the Holy Land, in 1854, the result of which was the well-known "Les Eglises de la Terre Sainte," Count de Vogüé was not allowed to enter the Haram, and was obliged to content himself with examining its exterior, and with such views of the interior as could be gained from commanding positions. On his next arrival at Jerusalem, in 1862, he found the barrier of

Mohammedan exclusiveness no longer impregnable, and with his companions, Messrs. Waddington and Duthoit, aided by M. Sauvaire, he was allowed to draw, photograph, copy, and measure at will from six in the morning until midday. He and M. Duthoit were chiefly employed upon the topography and architecture, the others devoted themselves mainly to the inscriptions. The result of their labours now lies before us in a handsome folio volume of 138 pages, enriched with thirty-seven plates engraved on steel, plain and coloured, and a large number of woodcuts. The execution of these illustrations is admirable, some of the coloured plates of the stained-glass windows, and of the decorations in mosaic and enamelled-tiles in the Kubbet es-Sakharah, surpass anything of the kind that we have as yet seen. On these parts of the work we do not, however, purpose to dwell; but rather to direct attention to its bearing upon recent controversies.

After elaborately discussing the whole question, Count de Vogüé comes to the conclusion that the measurements of Josephus must be set aside, as at any rate inexact so far as concerns their absolute magnitude, and that the ancient Temple area, with the Antonia, must, in the days of Herod the Great, have been co-extensive with the present Haram. He finds masonry of that epoch at various points along the line of the wall, especially at the south-eastern angle. In confirmation of his views, he gives a description and drawings of the palace and rock-cut chambers of Hyrcanus (cic. B.C. 180) at Arak el-Emir, in the Wady es-Syr, where masonry still exists closely resembling that in the Haram wall. The buried doorway near the wailing-place of the Jews, in the western wall, beneath the present Bab el-Maghreby, and the "double" and "triple" gates in the southern wall, he considers to mark the site of entrances into Herod's Temple-court, as well as the so-called Golden Gate in the east wall. His examination seems to place it beyond all doubt, that portions of the ancient work at all these points still remain incorporated with, and in some cases masked by, later additions and restorations. He considers that at the double, or Huldah Gate, as it is sometimes called, under the el-Aksa, the monolith in the vaults, with parts of the gateway and walls, are remains of Herodian work, but that the exterior ornamentation, the cupola vaulting, and most of the masonry now visible, are of later date. These, certain restorations excepted, he assigns to the sixth century after Christ, the age of Justinian, who, as it is well known, greatly adorned Jerusalem. We cannot do more than refer the reader to the elaborate discussion in which, after comparing the ornamentation of the Huldah and Golden Gates with each other, and with certain ruins in Syria, he decides that they are of the same age, that of Justinian. His arguments, when completed by his forthcoming work, "L'Architecture Civile et Religieuse en Syrie," will, we think, be found unanswerable by those who have hitherto assigned the former of these to Julian and the latter to Constantine. The Aksa itself has been for some time identified by many authors with the Mary Church of Justinian described by Procopius, and Count de Vogüé confirms this theory by showing that, although the greater part of the building is Saracenic work, the general plan is that of a Christian church, and some fragments of the original structure may yet be detected. Not one of the least interesting of his discoveries is the remains of an apse of the period of the Crusades in the east wall of a small chapel on the same side of the building, which was probably added by the Crusaders, because the principal axis of the church lay north and south instead of in the usual position.

The most valuable part of the work, however, is the description of the interior of the Kubbet es-Sakharah. Though, unfortunately, it has been found impossible to reproduce in

colours M. Duthoit's beautiful view, yet the numerous and admirably-executed detail drawings, which accompany the text, make us familiar with a building so long jealously barred against unbelievers, and enable us, in some degree at least, to appreciate the glowing language in which it has been described by those who have had the good fortune to see it. Its columns are costly marbles, its walls glitter with gold and mosaics, its windows are jewelled with stained glass, most tastefully arranged in complicated yet graceful arabesques. Fortunately, nearly every part of the building is dated, so that the discussions upon its age will now be set at rest. The columns which support the dome and divide the aisles surrounding it are pronounced by the author to be undoubtedly more ancient than any other part of the building, probably about the age of Constantine; the capital of one of the latter still retains a small cross on the abacus, and at first sight seems to be a strong argument in favour of the supporters of the Constantinian hypothesis. The hopes thus raised are, however, blighted by Count de Vogüé, in the following words:—

Between which (the corner-piers) are columns supporting round-headed arches: their shafts, monoliths of valuable marbles, are all different in height and modulus. They are the spoils of some more ancient monuments, and so are the capitals, which form a curious series of very various types. (P. 83.)

Again he says, with regard to the general character of the building:—

But though Byzantine in style, it is in no respect a Christian edifice—the absence of the apse is the chief peculiarity which distinguishes it from the churches which have been its model. . . . The apse is, then, the characteristic feature of the early churches, and its absence in this case proves that the architects of the Kubbet es-Sakharah, though erecting a building in the Byzantine style, knew how to impart to it a Mohammedan character. (P. 82.)

The mosaics in the building belong to two periods: those filling the intervals between the abovenamed round arches (separating the aisles) are the most ancient; above these is a band of blue, bearing an inscription in letters of gold, running completely round the building, in one part of which occurs a sentence translated as follows:—

The Servant of God, Abd-[Allah-el-Imam-al-Mamoun], Prince of Believers, erected this dome in the year 72. (P. 85.)

With regard to this, the author observes:—

The name which we have placed between brackets is that which is now to be read on the monument; but it is very obvious that it is an alteration of a later date: the blue (grounding) is of a different tint, the letters are smaller, and squeezed together; the Caliph Al-Mamoun, who reigned from 198 to 218 of the Hejira (A.D. 813-833), has substituted his name for that of Abdel-Malik, with a view of appropriating the glory of his predecessor.

A remarkably pompous inscription in another part of the building, commemorating certain repairs made by this prince, strongly corroborates this supposition.

The second series of mosaics consists of two stages in the drum of the dome, the upper of which is pierced with windows. They bear the date 418 (A.D. 1033), and were consequently erected during the restorations rendered necessary by the fall of the dome, which was the effect of an earthquake in the year 407.

The interior of the dome is ornamented with paintings on stucco, an inscription on which states that the gilding was renewed by Saladin. Count de Vogüé, however, is inclined to think, from various considerations, that the whole decoration is the work of his reign. Other inscriptions commemorate restorations at later dates.

The beautiful stained-glass windows, three of which are reproduced in colours, were inserted by Solyman, in the year 1528 A.D. We commend them to the students of that art, especially to those who are seeking for designs to fill the windows of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other buildings of the Renais-

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sance. The sacred rock itself still bears the marks of the steps that led up to the altar erected upon it by the Crusaders, and is enclosed by a grille, also their work, which resembles one in Lincoln Cathedral.

Such is, according to Count de Vogüé, the architectural history of the Kubbet es-Sakharah, and such its testimony to the hypothesis of its Constantinian origin, which, however, never rested upon a better historical basis than a mistranslation of the words of Eusebius. We may also observe that the author accepts without question the system of drains and watercourses described by Dr. Pierotti in "Jerusalem Explored," and does not appear to have thought it needful to make any further investigations on that point. The existence of these may, therefore, now be taken as an established fact, and is, of course, fatal to the theory which identified the Sakharah cave with the Tomb of Christ.

The book concludes with an appendix on the topography of Jerusalem, in which, although most of the views there adopted have been already maintained by other authors, several interesting new facts are brought forward in confirmation of them. On one or two points, such as the exact position of the Temple, the Bridge, the course of the Tyropeon valley, and the eastern wall of the city, we confess that we differ from Count de Vogüé, and, did time allow, would gladly examine his arguments more closely. In the last-mentioned case, we think that he has been misled by a slight mistranslation of Josephus, and by omitting to observe that a passage on which he relies only refers to the Inner Temple; but our space does not admit of more; we therefore conclude by once more expressing our admiration of the work, and of the unselfish zeal, energy, and toil, which have been so ungrudgingly bestowed upon it.

DOG BREAKING.

Dog Breaking: The Most Expeditious, Certain, and Easy Method, whether Great Excellence or only Mediocrity be Required. With Odds and Ends for those who Love the Dog and Gun. By Major-General W. N. Hutchinson. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. (John Murray.)

SPORTSMEN will appreciate this volume readily; and those over whom St. Hubert holds only partial sway will welcome a book on "Dog Breaking" which they can read and understand, and be delighted to find that the mysteries of the kennel and of the field are not only within easy grasp of every gentleman, but that the knowledge itself is absolutely worth acquiring. This impression on the general reader is produced, not so much by the easy, familiar, and chatty manner of the author, as by a methodical arrangement and intelligent treatment of the subject, which create interest and impart confidence. The reader feels at once that he has a veritable book in his hands, written by one whose sporting experiences have been wide and varied, both here and in distant parts, and whose habits of observation are of a kind to give to it a value almost scientific.

The Major-General adopts in the training of dogs precisely such a system as an intelligent teacher would practise in the case of children. The individual temperament and capabilities of each dog are carefully noted; the early lessons are introduced almost imperceptibly, and he acquires a certain deftness in them before he is aware of it. Gradually the intelligence of the dog enlarges, his perceptions become keener, and by the time that such a man as our author is done with him, the animal, for all sporting purposes, knows as much as his master. Of course, proneness to any vice is instantly checked, and obedience to the very letter is invariably exacted. The whip is seldom had recourse to, however; and the Major-General's experience goes to prove how much more effectually rewards influence

canine behaviour than punishments. The parallel here, as in many other cases, between dogs and human beings, runs very close; and such a man as Mr. Maclaren, of Oxford, the famous professor of those arts which aid physical development, capacity, and health, would say that some at least of the Major-General's rules for dog breaking were equally applicable to the gymnastic pupil.

As a man may make himself a good marksman in his own bedroom before he has ever fired a single shot at a target, so the judicious dog-breaker may teach his animal to understand and obey all the words of command he is likely to receive in the field, before he has left the immediate precincts of the kennel or his master's library. The Major-General follows a similar plan to that adopted by M. A. Franconi, of the *Cirque National de Paris*, and our own Mr. Astley, of transpontine fame. The breaker must be alone with the dog, and the lessons must be given when he is "fasting, as he will be more eager to obtain any rewards of biscuit or other food." "As a general rule," says our author, "let the dog's education begin when he is about six or seven months old—obedience having been enforced from his infancy—(although I allow that some dogs are more precocious than others, and bitches always more forward than dogs), but it ought to be nearly completed before he is shown a bird. A quarter of an hour's daily indoor training—called by the Germans 'house breaking'—for three or four weeks, will effect more than a month's constant hunting without preliminary tuition." Those initiatory lessons are carried on regularly till such time as the dog is ready to take the field; and that our author thinks ought to be in the autumn, August, if on grouse moors, and September, if on partridge grounds, but not in the spring as some keepers insist. His reasons for the preference are patent to everyone who has followed dogs. Up to this point, all "the preliminary drills," if we may so speak, may be, and have been, superintended by ladies; but the valuable art of "ranging" can only be imparted in the field. To this subject our author devotes several chapters, and with it the technical value of the book ceases; but there are other topics of a kindred nature on which he expatiates with equal sense and discernment. There are, for example, hints to purchasers of dogs, on the price of dogs, their condition, inoculation, vaccination, and the like. Then he has a deal of interesting matter on trapping vermin, rearing pheasants, and on poachers, keepers, and so on. As there never yet existed a sportsman who did not back up his theories by the amplest and most continual reference to instances in point, so our gallant author, over and above what occurs incidentally in the text, devotes a couple of chapters to anecdotes of dogs. The instances of canine intelligence which he cites are all perfectly trustworthy, and will appear wonderful only to those who forget that the dog possesses memory, imagination, curiosity, cunning, revenge, ingenuity, gratitude, devotion, jealousy, and, as the Major-General shows in more than one instance, the reasoning faculty itself.

Major-General Hutchinson is a simple and ready writer, and, like everyone who has anything to say, he goes straight to his point. He is perfectly independent in everything he advances, but he puts forward no system which he has not tested by practice. International dog shows, the third of which was opened last week at the Agricultural Hall, are beginning to familiarize Londoners with the shape and make of the different sporting breeds; and the establishment of "temporary homes for lost and starving dogs," shows that the humane among us have turned their attention to the subject. There are incorrigible vagabonds, however, among dogs as well as among men; and to all who wish to understand the animal's nature and its various relations to us in all matters pertaining to sport, we would say, read Major-General Hutchinson's book on "Dog Breaking."

LIGHTFOOT ON THE GALATIANS.

St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. A Revised Text; with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations. By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Macmillan & Co.)

MORE than two centuries ago the name of Lightfoot acquired distinction as that of one of the most thoroughly learned of our Biblical scholars. The same name is now bidding fair to gain precisely the same kind of credit. This Commentary of Professor Lightfoot's is a genuinely learned work. It is marked by accurate scholarship, wide information, and a very elaborate literary treatment of the topics suggested by the text. The method chosen by the author for his work was not compatible with brevity; and some readers may feel that the study of the Epistle to the Galatians becomes, under Professor Lightfoot's guidance, a rather serious business to undertake. But, for the encouragement of those who are not fond of wading through a superfluous quantity of learned matter by way of approaching the original author's actual words, it may be stated that in this Commentary interpretations are not accumulated merely to be rejected. Professor Lightfoot omits for the most part all mention of his predecessors, and goes straight to the explanation which he means to recommend.

There is a strong tendency at the present time to look with interest to St. Paul, as not only a great Christian teacher, but as the actual founder of Christianity. He may be called the most historical personage of the New Testament, and it was he, as it may be plausibly urged, who drew forth the system which we call Christianity out of the husks of Judaism. The Epistle to the Galatians is important as a work of St. Paul on the authenticity of which no doubt has been thrown, and also because it shows him in a state of intense conflict with the Judaizing party of the nascent Church. We may go without critical misgivings to this Epistle as containing the mind of St. Paul on the most Pauline of subjects. Professor Lightfoot fully appreciates the significance of the Epistle in reference to the great questions which hang about it; and he has explained, with much ability and intelligence, the peculiar doctrine of St. Paul, and his relations to the Apostles of the Circumcision; giving, we think, strong reasons for the orthodox conclusion that St. Paul is not really opposed to St. Peter, St. James, and St. John. The key, or one of the chief keys, to the true Pauline doctrine is in a right conception of "the Law." Professor Lightfoot has grasped the idea—though not holding it with quite sufficient vigour and steadiness—that the Law, which is represented by the Mosaic traditions, is not to St. Paul's mind identical with them, but is the principle of Law, the legal element in all systems of Law, written or unwritten. To make the Law in St. Paul's writings mean the religion of the Jews, involves us in endless confusions; and, amongst others, it turns the life of St. Paul into a continual self-contradiction: for he never cast off the faith of a Jew, nor did he cease to observe the great sacred customs of the Jews, and yet he was always giving thanks for being emancipated from the dominion of the Law. If we are to believe some of the most modern commentators, St. Paul's own mind was really in a state of hopeless bewilderment; but Professor Lightfoot sees that a clue may be found which reduces all the apparent confusion of his antitheses and paradoxes to the strictest order. To be under Law is always and everywhere to be in bondage; in other words, to feel that we are embraced by a system of commands and prohibitions, justified by reason and experience, and enforced by penalties, merely oppresses the spirit, and cannot give it life. To be under grace, is freedom—that is, to be attracted and sustained by a Higher Nature, to which our own nature is filially related, and which animates and invigorates the spirit. This is St. Paul's doctrine. He deals primarily with the great psychological problem, if we like to call it so, "How is the human spirit best quickened? Is it by being com-

manded, or by being attracted?" In the course of a clear and unencumbered explanation of the difficult passage ii. 15-21, Professor Lightfoot gives the true moral or spiritual sense to "the Law," but on the same page he slips into the more common erroneous way of speaking. He interprets verse 18 thus: "If, after destroying the old ceremonial, I attempt to build it up again, I condemn myself—I testify to my guilt in the work of destruction." The pulling down and building up have reference, doubtless, to the Mosaic Law." Not to the Mosaic Law as a ritual or ceremonial: St. Paul never pulled this down. But to the principle of righteousness by the Law, as opposed to the principle of righteousness by faith.

In discussing the question when this Epistle was written, Professor Lightfoot contends for a later date than the one usually given. The common view is, that when the Apostle had paid his second visit to Galatia, he wrote this Letter soon after settling for three years at Ephesus, and before the two Epistles to the Corinthians. Professor Lightfoot believes that it was written some two or three years later, between the Second Epistle to the Corinthians and the Epistle to the Romans. He supports this view by several arguments, and especially by dwelling upon the strong resemblance between this Epistle and that to the Romans. This argument must be allowed to have real weight. It may be met by some neutralizing considerations, and by a certain probability that the Letter was written soon after the visit, in which the evils assailed in the Letter had already given trouble. The conclusion, we think, must remain doubtful. The other arguments adduced by our author are only some of those feathers which may be blown in any direction by an ingenious critic. It is a common snare of Biblical critics, whether negative or orthodox, to attach too much weight to faint and shadowy presumptions in the absence of more conclusive data. In the desire to support this view, or to refute that, the laws of proof are sometimes quite forgotten. Professor Lightfoot is eminently moderate and cautious, but we find in his notes the following singular example of such forgetfulness. St. Paul speaks (Gal. ii. 11) of an occasion on which he withstood Peter to the face at Antioch. This may have taken place either when St. Paul was at Antioch, after the holding of the Council at Jerusalem (Acts xv. 30), or during a subsequent visit, when he spent some time at Antioch (Acts xviii. 22, 23), just before his second visit to the "country of Galatia." There are some arguments which would lead us to prefer the later time, as that Paul does not seem to have stayed long at Antioch on the former occasion; and that, as Judas and Silas were sent on a special mission from the Apostles at Jerusalem, it was not very likely—Paul and Barnabas being also there—that Peter would have come down to Antioch immediately, or that messengers from James should also arrive, and so forth; while, on the other hand, it is not improbable that some years after Peter might be sojourning at Antioch, and Paul find him there. Professor Lightfoot, however, in his note (page 114), says summarily that the later occasion cannot be meant, "for it does not appear that Barnabas was with him then." The argument would have weight if it ran "it appears that Barnabas was not with him then." But nothing of the kind appears. It is true that in the line mentioning this visit to Antioch—"he went down to Antioch, and, after he had spent some time there, he departed"—no mention is made of Barnabas. But Barnabas was more likely to be at Antioch than anywhere else. And it is certainly more likely that he should have been "carried away," if he had been working for some time under St. Peter, than when he was in the full swing of companionship with St. Paul, and had just seen the whole policy of his leader supported by the unanimous decision of the Apostolic Council at Jerusalem.

Professor Lightfoot, however, is less chargeable with hasty reasoning of this kind than most commentators and critics. A certain

clear good sense never deserts him in his expositions. We have never seen the well-known difficulties in the Epistle to the Galatians better handled than in this work. Most happily, also, the author has given us an admirable example of moderation and courtesy. Whilst he considers Professor Jowett's "general theory of the looseness of St. Paul's language an entire mistake," he speaks of the Oxford Professor's work in terms of high appreciation. His own leaning is towards a candid and liberal orthodoxy in all disputed questions. On the whole, we must congratulate the University of Cambridge on being so creditably represented as it is by this primary contribution of its Hulsean Professor to the literature of the New Testament.

SEA-BATHING.

Sea-air and Sea-bathing for Children and Invalids: their Properties, Uses, and Mode of Employment. By M. Le Docteur Brochard. Translated and Edited by William Strange, M.D. (Longman & Co.)

THE French are often reproached for the superficiality of their knowledge. It is assumed that because they can always express their opinions with precision, and always appear to have opinions to express, therefore they cannot be qualified for stating views which are well-considered or profound. If the reproach be generally applicable, the particular exceptions which must be made are very numerous. When a Frenchman is really master of his subject, he can treat it in a way which does not admit either of comparison or of improvement. Not only can he propound that which is novel; but he can do so in such a style as to attract the attention of the most listless readers. More frequently do we feel inclined to reproach French writers with the profundity than with the shallowness of their works, when the writers are well-versed in the subjects they treat.

Dr. Brochard's little volume is an illustration of this. Though not large, it contains much that might have been omitted. For example, the author goes back to antiquity for illustrations of a practice which he afterwards tells us is essentially a modern one. We have the heading "Sea-bathing as practised by the Ancients," and under it we read that the ancients used baths. He adds, "In fact, sea-bathing, considered as a means of modifying the health, is entirely a modern idea. It was in England and Germany that people first occupied their attention with its effects, about the latter half of the last century. The shores of the North Sea, the Baltic, and the English Channel, were the first to have bathing places erected upon them. France followed slowly in the wake of her sister kingdoms. Some few bathing establishments were, however, erected at Boulogne and Dieppe, not during the eighteenth century, but at the beginning of the present; and then French practitioners first began to occupy themselves with marine medication."

Passing over the mistake of introducing the ancients at all, we find nothing to object to in this treatise. It contains a vast deal of valuable information respecting a subject about which the general public is painfully ignorant. To go to the sea-side is fashionable. The place chosen is regarded as comparatively immaterial, so long as lodgings are to be had at moderate prices, and amusements can be enjoyed at pleasure. Dr. Brochard very sensibly points out that if health be what is sought, the choice of a watering-place is a matter of primary importance. "Both the physiological and curative effects of various bathing stations differ most essentially as regards both the sea-water and the sea-air, according to the situation; and these effects are, in reality, as dissimilar the one from the other, as are the natural appearances of the several bathing-places themselves." "We see thoughtless people frequent indifferently places so entirely different as Dieppe and

Biarritz (Scarborough and Torquay); as if the baths at these two places, so widely different in every element—climate and the nature of the beach—were possessed of identical properties." Those who merely go to the place for which they have a fancy need not wonder, then, if the result should be disappointing. The chances are that they will return home in a worse state of health, than when they went, for a cure, to the sea-side.

Both Dr. Brochard and the translator insist on the importance of not confounding brackish with sea-water. There are several so-called sea-bathing places, where hardly any salt is to be found in the water or any sand on the beach. To reside in such places and to bathe in such water can do no good to any invalid. Yet thousands frequent places of that character, and fancy they are giving themselves a fair chance to recover lost health and vigour. Moreover, a bathing-place which may be suited for those who frequent it in July and August, may prove detrimental to the health of the invalids who flock thither in September and October. These considerations serve to show the necessity for asking the advice of a competent physician before starting for the sea-coast. In Dr. Brochard we have not only a physician who thoroughly understands his subject, but also a monitor who has at heart the best interests of all invalids. He may perhaps overrate the advantages of La Tremblade, which is the theatre of his practice and the chief source of his experience, but his general remarks are dictated by good-feeling and good sense. Would that the following observations received the attention they merit! They are chiefly directed against the practices at French watering-places; but they apply with almost equal force to what prevails at the fashionable watering-places of our own country. "Of all amusements which are in vogue at the sea-side, dancing is the most dangerous, although, unhappily, the most resorted to. The fatigue which exercise and bathing have already induced, and the excitement of the functions of the skin which the salt water has occasioned, render children of a tender age quite unable to stand the drain of excessive perspiration which these balls often induce; to say nothing of the ill effects of late hours, and of the respiration of air charged with the emanations from great numbers of persons, and further vitiated by a number of gas-lights." To this, the translator very properly adds, "After having taken all possible care that their little charges should breathe nothing but the health-giving breath of heaven all day, what madness can equal the folly of setting them to inhale, for several hours at night, an atmosphere polluted with deadly poison?"

HEGEL'S "DEAD SECRET."

The Secret of Hegel; being the Hegelian System in Origin, Form, and Matter. By Jas. Hutchinson Stirling. (Longman.)

[Second Notice.]

WE have said, in a former notice, that the whole plan of this book seems to us a mistake—that we do not think the presentation of the most abstract and technical portion of Hegel's philosophy in an English garb likely to prove a successful attempt at introducing that philosophy to English readers. A better method of accomplishing such an object appears to us to illustrate, from those of his writings which are occupied with the facts of humanity, that part of his system which is capable of such illustration. It is a hazardous innovation to criticise by example rather than precept, and a more difficult subject for such a criticism than an exposition of Hegel's philosophy could hardly be proposed. Nevertheless, to the very small extent which this is possible in the pages of a newspaper, this is the scope of the following passages. They are not exclusively or chiefly a paraphrase of anything in the work under our notice, but, as an application of the principles unfolded there, they are not irrelevant in a review of that work.

17 JUNE, 1865.

If we were to select any one expression as fitted to suggest the whole system of Hegel, it should be one occurring more than once in these volumes, that *Nature is the Other of Spirit*. By this something more is meant than that Nature and Spirit are correlatives, as right and left; convex and concave, up and down. It is true, also, they are relatively this; and the definition of each comes clearest to our mind when it is made in terms of the other. The essence of Matter is Gravity; that is, subordination to something out of itself; the essence of Spirit is Freedom, subordination to nothing out of itself. Thus Spirit and Nature are antithetical—the convex and concave of the curve. But this is not the whole truth, for Spirit is not the other to Nature; Nature is absolutely the other. Nature has no meaning apart from Spirit. We most clearly represent to ourselves the standing-point of Hegel by taking some specimen of extreme materialism, and simply inverting it. "This universe matter with its functions, one of which is mind,"—take the converse of that assertion, and you are at the starting-point to follow Hegel. Thought, therefore, is alone true existence. The laws of Thought are Law absolutely—law apart from the limitations of time and space; and, in investigating the necessary decisions of Reason, we are learning the conditions of that which is. It is not easy, without many words, to exhibit the distinctness of this from the ordinary view. We conceive of the Mind as a mirror set up against Nature, Truth as the undistorted reflection in that mirror; but Hegel's universe has no such duality; with him the mirror makes its own reflection, and Truth is no less than Existence.

The Idea, with him, does not correspond to, but is the fact. Now the truth of the Idea is to be found in the reconciliation of contradictions. The first movement of the mind is simple apprehension, or perception, an affirmative decision; the second is judgment, a negative decision; the third, that of Reason, a harmony of both. Reason sees identity through difference, affirmation through negation, takes the two ends of the line, a mere line hitherto, and joins them in a higher point into the perfect triangle. Sense says Yes, Judgment says No, Reason says Both. When we come to apply this scheme to the facts of history, Hegel sometimes seems to use words in a very peculiar sense, but it is in this process that we best understand his meaning. We take an instance from his philosophy of History.

The aim of history is the realizing of the idea of Spirit, which is Freedom. Of this we have three phases in the history of the world. The Oriental stage (Persia) presents us with the mere barren affirmative of Control, the supremacy of One. The Orientals only knew that One is free. In arriving at the Classical period, we come to discernment, difference, limitation. The Greeks and Romans knew that *some* are free—that is, that some are *not* free. Only the Teutonic race realizes the truth that all are free, in perceiving that only under Law is Freedom possible, in perceiving that Obedience and Liberty—the inevitable alternatives of the Understanding—are to the Reason reconciled, identified in Will. This rhythmical movement of Thought finds its purest and highest example in Love. Love is at once the production and the resolution of the greatest of contradictions—that I give up myself, lose my own individuality to find it in another. The completeness which is the essence of my individuality is thus denied; I surrender myself, yield up my personality, I who cannot cease to be a Person. Love obliterates Right, it knows nothing of Contract. The view of marriage which regards it as contract ignores this essential element of its being. The essence of Contract is Right, the essence of Love is the surrender of Right. The hard and cruel theory of Roman law (this illustration is not Hegel's), that the son has no rights against his father, the wife against her husband, is the petrification of the ideal of the Family, which knows members only, not persons. As a citizen, I am a Person; as

member of a family, I am a father or a son. In this capacity I belong not to the State—the realm of right—but to the Family—the realm of love. But this is only to be a stage of preparation; here again we find ourselves at a starting-point for this rhythmical movement, this *tri-une* idea. The Family is to be dissolved, the man is to become a citizen rather than a son. Hence parents love their children more than children their parents, for the tendency of life leads the son from the father, the father to the son. The family lies behind the son, he must quit it, if it has fulfilled its aim. He leaves the Family—the sphere of Simple Apprehension—to enter on the second phase of this development, which, according to the scheme, must belong to the region of the Understanding—in this process it is the sphere of Civic Union. This is not yet the State, the State is the apex of the triangle, we are only at one of its angles. Civic Union does not historically precede the State, for it can only arise in a Nation. We may, perhaps, describe it as the union of Contract, a state which is not also a nation. It is union which is a mere means to an end, as opposed to that true national union which is, as even in our day we have seen abundantly exemplified, capable of inspiring a desire far transcending any aspiration that could be kindled by the many excellent uses and products of national life. Civic union knows nothing of this feeling, it is the mere city bond, a mere association of individuals. Here, then, the man has passed into the region of negation. As a son, he was part of a whole; as a citizen, he breaks and denies this bond. He stands on his own individuality; he is in the realm of difference. But this progress is only true in its ultimate goal—the State, or Nation. Only the Nation satisfies Reason. The Nation, unlike Plato's ideal State, recognizes the family as its basis and type. It turns back from that negation of the mere citizen to the first ideal of the Family. The Family is, indeed, dissolved, but the spirit of the family remains. The State is spirit realizing itself. In the State we again quit the region of contract. I have no more choice in being an Englishman, than I have in being a son. Only in the spirit of a son can I belong to a nation. Here, then, as invariably in this process—this harmony of thought—we find that we end nearer our first than our second standpoint. When we have learned to harmonize the Yes and No, it is the Yes that we emphasize. Yet the first Yes is, apart from this process, untrue. We cannot abide in the Family; we abide in the State. The Family, as upheld against the State, would be untrue. The father cannot demand illegal acts, even if they be not immoral. Love is the first element of life; but the unconscious love of the child must be merged in the obedience of the citizen before it rises into the devotion of the patriot. It appears to us—but this thought is also not Hegel's—that we best conceive of this triplicity of development in applying it to the stages of an individual life. Childhood is dogmatic: the child says, "I know." Youth is critical: the young man says, "I doubt." Age typical, if not average age, is reasonable: the old man says, "I believe"—that is, "I doubt," reflected back into "I know." Here, again, "I believe" is nearer "I know" than "I doubt;" but it contains the doubt. Here, Hegel has a deep lesson to teach us. How would all education, all criticism, be deepened and purified, if we could look upon the narrowness and captiousness of immaturity as a note in the chord of truth! This spirit of negation, this activity of the mere understanding which is the reaction from the submissiveness of the "ages of faith"—the childhood of the individual or the race—and forms such an ungraceful phase in the development of both, giving us an eighteenth century, and irreverent young people;—this is not a spirit to be repressed, it is a constituent element in the perfect man. We cannot truly say, "I believe" till we have truly said, "I doubt;" and the spirit that rests in mere affirmation remains in an intellectual childhood which,

however beautiful, forms no model for the race.

If we should inquire after the value and not the purport of Hegel's writings, we should enter on a task as superior in difficulty to that we have endeavoured to fulfil, as it is inferior in importance. We believe that by Mr. Stirling this value is over-estimated; but the most startling sentences in his volumes might be paralleled with quotations excelling them in apparent extravagance from writers who are as unlike as possible to himself. On this opinion, then, we may merely remark, when Mr. Stirling claims for his master "a place higher than the very highest of his predecessors," that, in the first place, a man who has spent his life in the study of a system is more likely to understand, though not, perhaps, to appreciate it relatively to others, than one who has not done so; and, in the second place, that without some relative exaggeration, it would be difficult to spend laborious days in the unravelling of obscure and technical language, and that so far, therefore, this exaggeration is a mere matter of course. But when a certain process of thought is claimed as the scheme of the universe, when Mr. Stirling tells us, as perhaps Hegel would not have told us, that when the system is completed we shall know "the thoughts of God before the birth of time," then our philosopher has quitted the region on which alone we think it worth while to follow him. If we contemplate the system in itself, apart from these magnificent claims, the dangers of it are very obvious. The tendency to find in error undeveloped truth is easily distorted into the tendency that identifies error with undeveloped truth—the view in which evil is a means of good, into the view in which evil is only a lower form of good. We may take an instance from the work which supplies most of our illustrations, Hegel's "Philosophy of Right." No book that we ever read gives evidence more unmistakeable of a pure and lofty love of liberty. Mr. Mill's book on the subject is all there, and very much besides. But yet a defence of slavery might be extracted from its pages without any great unfairness. The fact that slavery was an historical necessity is so stated as easily to lend itself to the theory that slavery may be a justifiable condition, involving those who perpetuate it in no moral blame. The habit of looking at all facts as symbols, gives a certain coldness and vagueness to Hegel's feeling about history, and might, in the mind of a disciple, easily assume the form of that perilous heresy, that there can be no such thing as national crime. Nor do we see how any one can assert that Good is the possibility of, and conquest over, Evil, and yet deny that Evil shares the eternity of Good.

These are the dangers of systems, not of methods; they are developed in the minds of disciples, not of teachers. In the teacher here we believe ourselves to possess one of those rich minds whose germs of thought, liberated from their prickly husk, are destined to ripen in the most various and distant soils—a thinker whose influence will be felt in after years by many who could not understand a line of his writings, and may never have heard his name.

LIBRARIES AND THEIR FOUNDERS.

Libraries and Founders of Libraries By Edward Edwards. (Trübner & Co.)

THE least satisfactory chapters in this volume are those treating of "Monastic Libraries Abroad and at Home." This is the more to be regretted, because to the student of literary history there is no field of inquiry more interesting than that which opens to his view the sources of knowledge which were available to those great master-minds which shed the light of genius and learning over the Dark Ages. What Roger Bacon studied, what Dante or Chaucer read, how much of the wisdom of the ancients is to be found in the Christian ethics of the great Fathers of the Church, are only to be traced by means of the lists of MSS. which then

were preserved in libraries of the religious houses of the character of Monte Cassino, of Fleury-sur-Loire, of Clugni, in Burgundy, and of Corbia, in Picardy, abroad, and of our larger convents and collegiate institutions of that period at home.

It is true Mr. Edwards gives us, at pages 448-454, a list of known inventories of English monastic libraries, but as many of these have never been printed, they are not accessible, and the mere list of catalogues is comparatively useless. It would have been a boon if, in addition to this, the author had simply added a list of Greek and Latin classics which, from the evidence of these catalogues, were in existence in England prior to the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, the revival of letters, and the invention of printing.

Who that has read Leonardo Aretino's letter to Poggio, upon the recovery of the long-lost Institutes of Quintilian, would not be ready to say with him, should by these means the lost books of Tacitus, of Livy, or Cicero's "Treatise de Gloria," be brought to light, "Send me, I entreat you, dear Poggio, the manuscript as soon as possible, that I may see it before I die." One book, mentioned in that letter, as eagerly longed for by Aretino—the "Dissertatio de Republica" of Cicero—has been the reward of painstaking research for the remains of classical antiquity amongst the palimpsests of public libraries. That very book is also quoted by Bishop Hooper in his "Treatise on the Ten Commandments," written in the reign of Edward the Sixth, leading one to surmise the existence of a codex of the work in England at that time. Is it, then, improbable that a careful sifting of the catalogues of monastic libraries of this country prior to the Reformation should not have its reward? A catalogue of these libraries was progressing under the care of the late Mr. Botfield at the date of his death. What has become of the MS.? It would add greatly to the value of this and Mr. Edwards' "Memoirs of Libraries," if it could be appended to them, with such additions as the editor would be enabled to furnish from his own manuscript materials, gathered up during years of research and amidst opportunities rarely equalled.

In the fifth chapter there is some pleasant gossip about the libraries of book collectors, from Petrarch and Boccaccio; glancing as we run along at a kind of railroad speed at Montaigne, Grotius, and Swift, but making the De Thou and Soubise libraries a slight resting-place on the road, till we come to Goethe, Scott, Southey, and De Quincey—too rapid a sketch to be satisfactory, yet sufficient to whet the appetite, and make the reader anxious for further research himself amongst the authorities referred to in the footnotes.

The next chapter treats of the libraries of some celebrated monarchs and royal personages of various periods, including Charles the First, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon—a chapter which will be read with some interest, however much one may differ from the author's views of public men and events, which are as unripe as green gooseberries at early Whitsuntide, and forcibly call to mind the story of the Athenian cobbler of old. Such digressions are always out of place in books specially devoted to the study of literary history, and one does not expect such a wind up as the following to the sketch of the pursuits and studies of the illustrious exile of Longwood. Speaking of the library, and referring to the "Additional MSS. in British Museum," Nos. 20,146, 20,208, &c., Mr. Edwards adds:—

Those poor rooms, within which the reorganizer of France, the conqueror and the legislator of a continent, whilst struggling with mortal disease, by turns criticised the great writers on the art of war, and taught a boy the elements of trigonometry; the rooms which witnessed the long readings, the rapid dictations, and the keen arguments on Herodotus and Æschylus, on Tasso and Cervantes; of a man who will be the theme of the historians and the poets for many

generations to come—were quickly turned into stables and haylofts; but the words spoken and written there retain all their power, and he must needs be a keen-witted man who could fairly calculate what Napoleon III. owes to the Bathursts and the Hudson Lowes; who could deduce the full working on French minds and French imaginations of the memories and of the legends of Longwood.

At this date, the Bathursts and the Lowes are not reasonably the objects of anger, but of pity. They but did what it was in their nature to do, and they had the tacit, though temporary, approval of the majority of their countrymen. They had, also, whatever of sanction may be wrung from the fact, that the object of their petty persecutions had sometimes permitted much worse things to be done under his own rule. Yet very few men will, I think, turn over the original documents (now publicly accessible) which tell the story of St. Helena from our English point of view without a strong sensation of disgust.

The most interesting chapter in the volume is that which gives the history of the old Royal Library of the kings of England from its earliest beginning to its final incorporation with the national collection in the British Museum, in 1757. Mr. Edwards revives the tradition of Hugh Peters having held the post of librarian of the Royal Library, but we believe he should more properly be designated as "the man in possession," having been placed there by "the committee appointed to take charge of books sequestered." At all events, he preserved the books from the spoliation of the Commonwealth soldiers in 1648, and the collection would still have been left in its entirety, had not, some half century ago, the then Vandal authorities of the British Museum contented themselves with retaining inferior copies, and thrown upon the market many of its most precious volumes as "duplicates for sale," avowedly "as likely to bring longer prices by public auction." Fortunately, there was no facsimile of the celebrated Codex Alexandrinus of the Bible in existence at the time, or that venerable MS. might have been as justly included in those "duplicates for sale." The history of this MS. is given in Sir Thomas Roe's "Negotiations in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from 1621 to 1628," published in 1740. In writing to Lord Arundel, in 1624, having obtained the MS. from Cyrill Lucar, the unfortunate Patriarch of Constantinople, as a gift to James I., Sir Thomas says, "He hath given me an autograph Bible entire, written by the hand of Tecla, the proto-martyr of the Greeks, that lived in the time of St. Paul, and doth aver it to be true and authentic, of her own writing, and the greatest antiquity of the Greek Church." Subsequently Roe is more correct in his chronology, and, in 1626 he writes to Archbishop Laud that "it was written by the virgin Tecla, who was persecuted in Asia, and to whom Gregory Nazianzen hath written many epistles. She died not long after the Council of Nice." In Aymon's "Monumens Authentiques de la Religion des Grecs," published at the Hague in 1708, are twenty-seven letters of Cyrill Lucar, and amongst them one to Archbishop Abbott, on points of doctrine and discipline, the Patriarch desiring to reform the Greek Church something after the model of the Anglican. Poor Cyrill Lucar was ham-stringed by order of the Sultan in 1638, and so the matter dropped. This celebrated Codex Alexandrinus is the most precious MS. of our national collection.

That which constitutes the most valuable portion of the volume, is the history of the State Paper-office, and the history of the Public Records. Here Mr. Edwards is quite at home, much of his time having been passed both at the late State Paper-office and at the Rolls House; but our space will not allow us to follow him through details with which Monkbarns would have been delighted, and over which Dr. Dryasdust would have gloated. The antiquary, the historian, the jurist, will each find matter in the 146 pages which these chapters occupy to reward him for the perusal. Mr. Edwards was em-

ployed, we believe, to arrange and catalogue the library at Shirburn Castle, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Parker, was raised to the woollsack in 1718, created Earl of Macclesfield in 1721, impeached and convicted by the House of Commons in 1725 of corruption, of selling public offices, and deprived of the Great Seal. Many a curious story might be told in other words than those of Mr. Edwards about this first Earl of Macclesfield and the acquirement of his literary treasures. Amongst the manuscripts, Mr. Edwards was fortunate enough to discover the long-lost "Liber de Hida," compiled by the monks of Hide Abbey, near Winchester, in the fifteenth century, a most important chronicle of English history, chiefly of the Saxon period.

Bibliography is not necessarily a dry study; and although minute details of any subject may only possess interest for those whose knowledge enables them to follow the author through much that he has to say which is strictly of a technical nature, yet, taken as a whole, we can recommend Mr. Edwards' "Libraries and Founders of Libraries" to the lover of books as a very pleasant and instructive work.

CHURCH NEWSPAPERS.

IT is probable that those amongst us who possess the widest scope of observation, who have the means of forming an estimate of contemporary opinions based on the largest experience of books and men, are yet but very imperfectly able to take the bearings of our present position as regards religious thought. Like the little catques borne hither and thither on the dancing wavelets around Seraglio Point, on the Bosphorus, we are carried by a multitude of conflicting currents, and hardly perceive which way most of us are drifting—all, perchance, save a few—

Who, rowing hard against the stream,
See distant gates of Eden gleam,
And do not dream it is a dream.

The accidents of birth, of education, of local habitation, of the acquaintances we meet, the journals we read, the libraries whence we borrow our books—all influence our judgment regarding the direction of public opinion; and it is enough that half a dozen of our associates should be of one party or another, or that we should live near a fashionable church or chapel, or take in *The Guardian*, *The Record*, *The Spectator*, *The Non-conformist*, or *The Inquirer*, to determine our conviction that the principles of High Church or Low Church, or Broad Church, or Dissent, or Free Inquiry, are in full ascendant.

We have been led to make these small reflections by the chance of looking over a few sets of the special periodicals of the two great parties of the Church—of those periodicals which are so completely devoted to the interests of their respective camps as to possess few readers in the world beyond. We did not find the study wholly uninteresting, nor even unamusing. Certainly, an occasional perusal of the better-known journals of the same parties had not prepared us for the intensity of *flavour*, so to speak, of these lesser fruits of literature. It is well to remember, however, that in growing large and rich even the strawberry loses its Alpine sharpness, and the gooseberry its refreshing acidity.

But the difference perceptible between great and little journals on the same side sink into insignificance compared to the stupendous variance between the two sets of papers fairly read one after another. There are, we believe, certain baths in which it is possible to dive down in warm water and come up to the surface in a cold bath; from whence, again, it is easy to return to the hot one by a similar transition. The feelings of the visitor in these establishments must bear a strong resemblance to those of a person engaged in a mixed study of the periodicals of which we have spoken, alternately plunging into *The Record*, and coming up in *The Church Times*, and anon dipping into *The Church Review*, and returning to upper air in the columns of *The Record*. The whole atmosphere of the one differs from that of the other to an extent causing a moral shock—doubtless wholesome, but exceeding startling at the moment. The interests paramount in the Low Church papers are nearly ignored in their rivals, and *vice versa*; the very phraseology of the former differs from that of the latter as far as the bounds of our language may well permit; they each love wholly different institutions, books, and men; and lastly (as it has been said,

perhaps somewhat too severely), they hate in an opposite manner—the one like a woman, the other like a priest.

It is possible that a brief sketch and a few extracts from some of these periodicals may be of use to our readers, by enabling them to judge of the varieties of atmospheres of thought which multitudes of our fellow-countrymen are breathing at this moment. Without some such thermometers as these journals afford, it might have been difficult to believe that similar conditions of mind were possible in our island and our century. Only religious enthusiasm, that marvellous and mysterious *Gulf Stream* of the moral world, can afford an explanation of the phenomenon.

For the present we shall confine ourselves to the High Church periodicals; and at the first opening of these we find a curious illustration of the strange conformation of the minds to which they address themselves, in a series of instructions concerning the treatment of the dead, ushered in by the assurance that "what we now propound to others has afforded us the greatest comfort in seasons of deep sorrow." We naturally look with interest to see what this "greatest comfort" can be; having hitherto supposed that acquiescence in an All-righteous Will, the hope of future reunion, and the belief that our lost one is in a better world than ours, are the three sole topics of comfort under the solemn shadows of the tomb. There are, it seems, others of a different nature.

"1. The body having been washed . . . place a cross at the head . . . and two lighted wax tapers, one at the head and the other at the feet, to be kept burning day and night till the funeral. . . . The candles used for this purpose should be long tapers . . . larger candles are continually guttering. . . . The next thing is to prepare the coffin, about which very explicit directions to the undertaker will be necessary. It should be in the ancient form, made of *elm wood*, rubbed up with linseed oil to bring out the beautiful graining. French polish is absurd for the grave. On no account allow the coffin to be covered with cloth, which is a horrid mockery and sham. Oak and lead, as being indestructible and preventing the body mingling with its mother earth, should be avoided. It should be lined, not with the wretched frippery of glazed calico generally used, but with pure white jean, plaited in broad folds, and fastened by a band of white silk lace about an inch wide, nailed around the upper edge. The execrable black handles, and thin stamped plates, with their heathen emblems, should be forbidden. Proper furniture (that is, the handles, &c.) may be procured of Mr. Vigors; or, where cost is an object, they may consist of quatrefoils cut out of thick zinc, and polished, with white iron rings for handles, which are not only inexpensive, but simple and effective. The lid of the coffin may either be gabled or flat, and having a wooden cross extending the whole length, or a brightly-polished zinc one fastened over the breast with large-headed brass nails. At the lower end of the lid should be an engraved zinc or brass plate, giving the name, day of decease, and age of the departed, thus: N. N. Departed this life ———— A.D. 186—, Aged ——. This, when nicely cut, and with red initials, looks bright and beautiful. Place the coffin with the foot towards the East, and put the cross and lighted candles at the head and feet as before directed. Let the body be then decorated with flowers, and a cross placed on the breast; and a linen house pall, with a red cross on it, laid over the coffin. A *bier*, covered with a light moveable canopy called the *hearse*, and a *violet pall*, having a red cross running through its whole length and breadth, and also a *white* one for virgins, should be provided in every church."

When all this has been accomplished in due order as above described, when we have not had "that horrid mockery and sham" of a coffin covered with cloth, and have duly "avoided" oak and selected elm (not with "absurd French polish," but "rubbed up with linseed oil"), and have procured "proper handles" from "Mr. Vigors," and have had our beloved one's name "nicely cut with red initials," and obtained a violet pall having a red cross running through its whole length and breadth—in a word, when we have had our minds directed to the most miserable fripperies, involving endless orders to undertakers, and every sort of childish toying with the grave, then we are assured all is well, and the "greatest comfort" secured.

"We can affirm, from experience, that a week so spent, in realizing the reality of death, and in-

vesting it with all those symbols and tokens of its destruction—and a funeral so conducted will be causes of thanksgiving to God to the very end of life. The restoration of these Catholic usages, so full of touching beauty, will do more than ought [? ought] else to bring men back to the belief in the great mysteries of the Incarnation, the Death, and Resurrection of the Lord Jesus.

"N.B.—Brick graves and vaults ought to be abolished. Palls can be obtained either from Mr. Bloomfield or Mr. Vigors, at moderate charges. The tapers can be obtained at Tucker's, South Molton-street."

We had imagined, in our ignorance, that the great task of the mourner was not to "realize the reality of death," but the reality of that *Life* in whom the dead still live. If indeed the "restoration of these Catholic usages will do more than ought else to bring men back to belief in the Incarnation and Resurrection of Christ," we can only say that that belief must rest on a different foundation from any we had before understood. Of course, at the bottom of all this desire to relieve death of the added gloom which the vulgar pomps of modern undertakers have attached to it, there lies the High Church tenaciousness of the doctrine of the "Resurrection of the Flesh." We are not so far away as we fancy ourselves from those old Egyptians who believed that after three thousand years the soul would return to the poor mummy, and resume again in glorified shape its garments of clay.

Again, as another illustration of the bent of the High Church mind at this moment, *The Church Review* has been issuing a series of papers containing the monastic "Rule of St. Benedict," whether for entertainment or instruction is not stated. As a specimen of this rule the XLIV. Chapter may be quoted as a pleasant picture of things as some would have them in England: "He who for a grave offence is excommunicated from the oratory and from the table, at the time at which the service of God is celebrated in the oratory, let him lie prostrate before the doors of the oratory, saying nothing, save only that, with his head placed on the ground, and prostrate, he shall cast himself at the feet of every one that goeth out of the oratory. And let him do this until the Abbat shall have judged that he has made satisfaction. And when at the command of the Abbat he has come, let him prostrate himself at the feet of the Abbat, then before all the brethren, that they may pray for him."

The introduction of St. Benedict's, of all rules, becomes interesting when we find in another paper, *The Church Times*,† of the same date, a letter to the "Dear Sir," the editor, from the celebrated Brother Ignatius, Superior of that Benedictine order, in which he makes the following rather startling statements: "Monasteries were entirely exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. . . . I have a perfect right on the authority of the Christian Church to send for the Bishop of London to come to Norwich to ordain my monks to the priesthood, the diaconate, or even episcopate." (!) . . . I am perfectly at liberty to instruct priests in the monastery chapel to say mass according to the 1st Book of Edward VI. . . . What was done by the Church's sanction by monasteries when monasticism was in its purest state, that is right for us to do now." How sad it is to hear of a person invested with such high dignity (*by whom* we know not), authorized to "send for the Bishop of London to come to Norwich to ordain his monks"—(we should be curious to watch the proceedings of the right reverend prelate on receiving the summons)—driven to such deplorable straits as those narrated in the end of the letter: "Here we live in an old ruinous dwelling on the site of an ancient Dominican convent; the glorious old priory church rears its glorious pile alongside of our miserable mission chapel. The choir is now a Unitarian chapel, rented for a nominal sum!" How doubly cruel! The "glorious" priory rearing a "glorious" pile; and there, in the very choir where the mild sons of St. Dominick held their devotions, there is "a Unitarian chapel!" Nay, climax of all shame,—unkindest cut of all, "a Unitarian chapel rented for a nominal sum!" If, even, those wretched Socinians had to pay for usurping the choir of the Order of Torquemada!

The queries of correspondents reveal the most curious anxieties. One clergyman asks whether it be "regular" for a subdeacon to help to administer the sacrament without "being vested in a stole," when he happens to be needed by a

large congregation. He adds the somewhat startling observation: "I suppose I shall be told that there ought not to be numerous communicants at a high celebration; but, granting it, we must sometimes take things as we find them, not as we could wish them to be; and it is certainly better for persons to communicate late than not at all." We should think so, indeed, if we were clergy of the Church of England! Apparently, the correct thing is to "communicate" early, and only attend as spectators at a "high celebration," whose resemblance to a high mass is thereby considerably assisted.

At a time when Churchmen are clamouring for the erection of a Final Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical matters to be formed of Church dignitaries alone, it is highly instructive to read the following account of the judgment of a court which would have secured the very ideal of the party—a court composed solely of the High Church Bishops of Scotland, bishops ecclesiastically elected, and not nominated by the State:—

"SCOTLAND.—(From our Correspondent.)—The case of St. Mary's, Aberdeen, presents as good an example of the incompetency of our Court of Appeal as any I need have to point the moral for the benefit of those who are seeking to alter your English Court. What a very eminent lawyer, who has watched the course of our Court of Appeal for years, said to me not long ago I may here cite. He said, 'There is no Court I know so greatly influenced by the world outside, so little careful of its own character for consistency, and so open to corrupt influences.' The question to be tried was this, whether a regular congregation—what in England would be styled a parish—can be deprived of a minister by the will of the bishop or not. The Episcopal Synod of Scotland, notwithstanding a definite canon binding them to interpret the laws of the Church by the principles of the Canon Law of Christendom, has now decided that no such right exists in the Church in this country. Had not use reconciled us to every possible anomaly, such a decision might have been expected to produce a revolution, and probably in any other country in Christendom such would have been the result."

And the High Church correspondent dolorously concludes:—

"It makes one sick at heart every time one reads over an episcopal decision, for even should it chance to be right, which is very rarely the case, one can never altogether approve of the grounds of it. There is, first, an entire want of legal acumen; next, fear of offending one another; then, dread of the world outside; next, and perhaps mainly, theological bias. The court does not admit the value of precedent, and continually contradicts itself. Whatever be done with the Court of Appeal in England, do manage to steer clear of our difficulties. No wise people ever go to the College of Bishops, if they happen to be on the unpopular side. Our absolutism here differs from that elsewhere in this, that the bishop is certain to be upheld in the most extravagant claims of prerogative by his fellow bishops. We thus have autocracy backed by an oligarchy."

It is truly delightful to think this is the sort of court which it is desired (*by the very same party who so describe it*) to establish, instead of the Privy Council of England, to decide ecclesiastical causes—a court with "an entire want of legal acumen," distracted with "fear of offending one another" of the members, and "dread of the world outside"—a "court that does not admit the value of precedent, and continually contradicts itself!" Such is a court of High Church bishops.

THE BARON DE TRIQUETI'S MOSAIC AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

OUR language has completely adopted the term "high art," but, until quite recently, it might have been somewhat difficult to point to any works produced in this country in modern times that could be justly so characterized.

We may, perhaps, trace at least the intention in some of the last century tombs in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; whilst Barry's Adelpi pictures and Thornhill's Dome of St. Paul's are the only pictorial works approaching to a monumental status. In our own time, a solitary effort has been made to naturalize "high art" in England, not by the Church—of old the great and genial foster-mother of art—but by the modern Arcopagus, whose place is the New Palace at Westminster. Patent

* *Church Review*, April 15, 1865.

† *Church Times*, April 15, 1865.

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"water-glass" developments of "high art" have, at all events, become the mode there; and it is to be hoped that some of them will last longer in a state pleasant to behold than the frescoes previously executed. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the process which promises solidity is only one side of the question. It is, on the contrary, to the simplicity of the means employed in their execution, to the indispensable rapidity with which the artists worked, that the great Italian frescoes owed their style and dignity, and have earned their undisputed pre-eminence in decorative art. But should our London fogs and London smoke prove, as it is to be feared they will, as destructive to water-glass pictures as to fresco, what then will remain to us? The ready answer is, Mosaics.

These considerations cause us to attach more than ordinary interest to a new achievement in this branch of art—to a production which, alike in conception, execution, and local destination, seems fully to merit the title of a work of "high art." Some of our readers will doubtless have attended the preliminary exhibition of Baron de Triqueti's "Marmor Homericum" at University College. How many, by the way, have ever seen the admirable works of our one great sculptor, John Flaxman, so worthily housed and so ingeniously and effectively displayed in this same building! We fear but few; and yet the Flaxman Gallery at University College ought to be one of the chief art attractions of the metropolis. However, Mr. Grote's liberality in presenting to the College the "Marmor Homericum," offers a further inducement to the dilettante world; and we do not hesitate to say that the admirers of Flaxman will also recognize in Baron de Triqueti another worthy interpreter of Homer and his works. It is as satisfactory and encouraging, as it is a novel thing in this country, to find a work of this kind actually fixed on the walls of a public building, and holding its place there solely as an abstract work of art of a poetic and ennobling character. This is, indeed, so complete an innovation on the everyday status of this dense utilitarian age and country, that, in spite of oneself, it is almost impossible not to look upon it as a unique and Quixotic occurrence. The usual *Cui bono?* will doubtless for a moment be on every tongue; but if the first habitual scepticism is followed by such a reaction as, after all, is possible even in England, this beautiful work may be the forerunner of a long series of great mural pictures in our churches, colleges, and law-courts. The Baron de Triqueti has solved one of our greatest difficulties, that opposed by our ungenial climate. His work is as durable as the wall to which it is affixed; his primary materials are solid slabs of marble, and his colours, few, sparing, and subdued, are of Egyptian solidity; in short, such pictures as these, if executed in imposing array around the walls of our great public buildings, would be almost the only relics of art which would meet the eye of the hypothetical New Zealander, or the excavating Australian antiquary, amidst the ruins of London twenty centuries hereafter. Both the work in question, and the process of its execution, however, demand more precise description; and, as the Baron de Triqueti has already been entrusted with an undertaking on a much grander scale in this country, this explanation will not be considered out of place.

The University College mosaic is an oblong composition, about fourteen feet long and ten feet high, fixed into the end wall of a sort of open "loggia," or cloister. It is, in the main, a flat or plane decorative surface. The central compartment and borders form a collection of pictures, executed in engraved lines on slabs of various marbles, while in the four angles are sculptures in low relief. The degree of coloration given by the natural hues of the marble, and the coloured cements that are incrustated in the engraved lines, has been so judiciously managed by the artist as to produce an effect at once decorative, sober, and very pleasing to the eye. What constitutes the chief novelty of Mr. de Triqueti's work is the use made of these coloured cements; and the further application of his invention promises to be of the highest importance to decorative art. What we said above of that simplicity of treatment which is the first quality of the early Italian frescoes is especially conspicuous here; for, with the most restricted resources, the artist has arrived at beauty of form, intensity of expression, and style in drawing.

The subject of the centre mosaic is Homer singing to the people of Delos—his song depict-

ing the agony of Andromache; and the smaller compositions are taken from the two great poems, symbolized in the side borders by figures representing the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." The subjects from the "Iliad" are, the Quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, Priam in the Tent of Achilles; from the "Odyssey," the Parting of Ulysses and Calypso, Ulysses slaying the Suitors. The sculptures are, Venus and Minerva, Helen and Penelope.

The general effect, although simple and serious, is anything but flat or monotonous, and the whole is characterized by an aspect of subdued harmony and repose, in the highest degree consonant with architectural requirements. The artistic design, as might be expected, is in harmony with the lofty subject, but the artist has not fallen into any affectation of archaism. The work of so accomplished a connoisseur as Mr. de Triqueti was sure to be learned, and might, perhaps, be expected to have a somewhat eclectic character; but, on the contrary, a higher and more genuine feeling pervades it—that of definite and well-marked individuality or style. The genius and originality of this eminent artist will be still further tested in the important work entrusted to him by Her Majesty, the decoration of Wolsey's Chapel at Windsor with a grand series of similar mosaics. We believe it is not Mr. de Triqueti's intention to give to his work at Windsor any special "Gothic" bias, and the thorny question of specific or traditional style will meet him on the very threshold. The mediæval revivalist may be disposed to regard him as an intolerable antagonist; but it is already evident that Mr. de Triqueti thinks for himself, and has definite views and convictions on this subject. Should he succeed even moderately well in showing that genuine, unaffected art of the nineteenth century can be employed side by side with the old work of our Gothic forefathers without apparent incongruity or discordance, he will have solved a most difficult problem, and conferred no small benefit on the art and artists of the day.

It should be stated that the University College mosaic is a gift from Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece; and we believe it will at all times be accessible to the public, as likewise will the Flaxman Gallery, on application at the College.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION.

It has long been felt by those best acquainted with the results of Education in England, that the systems adopted in our public schools are insufficient to secure that thorough acquaintance with modern continental languages which the needs of the present day demand. It is, indeed, only of late years that first French, and then German, have been admitted into the programme of our larger schools; and, even yet, the time set apart for their study is very small in comparison with that occupied by other subjects, especially the classics. Hence, it too frequently happens that imperfect public teaching is supplemented, after the pupils have left school, by longer or shorter periods of study under private teachers, whose increasing numbers, answering to the popular demand, first compelled the concession. The long, unsatisfactory controversy, as to the relative merits of a system in which the classical languages formed the main feature, and one in which they were subordinate to, or superseded by, modern languages, became narrowed to a question of comparative utility. It is needless to revive that controversy; time has in part settled it, by making clear that there are two distinct classes whose requirements in this respect are essentially different. Those who are intended for the so-called liberal professions must continue as before to receive thorough instruction in Greek and Latin, while, to those intended for commerce, such a course, as at present conducted, is not merely unnecessary, but involves a loss of time, which might be given with more advantage, as regards their future career, to the study of those languages with which their pursuits will bring them in contact. Looking at languages merely as elements of mental training, and disregarding for a time the literature they may contain, the question naturally arises—Can instruction in modern tongues be so conducted as to render them equally efficient with the ancient as methods of discipline? Some, at least, of those best qualified to speak on such subjects are willing to admit, not only that these languages may be so employed, but that, far from injuring the position of Greek or Latin either as a study, or

as the key to a valuable literature, such a course would actually facilitate their subsequent acquisition. To secure this result it is only necessary that the modern language should be taught on the same principles as the ancient; in other words, that the experience of so many generations in the one case should be brought to bear in the other, so as to raise instruction in English, French, or German, from mere routine to a course of philosophic teaching, equally high with that now reached by Greek and Latin. Were this done, or even attempted, English would speedily become a valuable agent of education, not without other benefits, speedily appreciable to the country at large.

But something more than mere grammatical knowledge is required by the man of science, literature, or commerce who would keep himself in the front rank. He must have that living acquaintance with modern languages which will enable him to communicate on terms of equality with his compeers in other countries. Such knowledge has hitherto been reserved for the privileged few who could afford to live for a time in France, Germany, or Italy, and thus to acquire that familiarity with the idiom of each or all of these languages on their native soil which no diligence at home could impart. But the expense of such a plan, increased by the fact that it is not put in execution till a young man has reached an age at which he ought to be entering on the business of life, when he therefore completes his schooling at the cost of valuable time, brings it within the reach of a few; while, if it is attempted at an earlier age, the accompanying disadvantages, to which we may hereafter allude, still further restrict the number. Must we then continue to find our literature in great part uninfluenced by the labours of foreign authors? our science imperfectly acquainted by translations only, if at all, with the details of recent researches? our commerce hampered by the dependence of our merchants on professional linguists in the ordinary work of their calling? We ask this, knowing the many and striking exceptions in all these departments; we urge it because they are exceptions. Or, on the other hand, can the desired advantages be secured to a large and increasing number by any scheme of combined action which shall diminish the expense and obviate the risks attending individual effort?

Such a scheme has lately been devised; and we would now briefly state its leading features, assured that, independently of the names connected with it, and of the time spent in maturing it, the results it anticipates are such as to secure ready and hearty support in a country claiming to hold a prominent place in the councils of Europe.

It is proposed to establish, in two or more countries, schools or colleges for the instruction of pupils in the language of the country in which each school is situated, as well as of those in which sister establishments may be founded. The preliminary demand is, that those who ask for admission shall have received a thorough elementary training in their mother tongue—a demand whose value will be appreciated by those who know how English is taught in England. By an interchange of pupils between the sister schools, according to a carefully-arranged scale of progress, lads will be enabled, through a comparatively short residence abroad, to acquire a mastery of one or more continental languages, the number of languages which might thus be successively acquired being limited only by that of the countries which shall associate themselves with the scheme. But by this interchange, the course of study on which each pupil may have entered will not be interrupted. The combined operation of sister institutions implies uniformity, not only in the subjects taught, but also in the method of teaching. Thus the pupil would continue the study of his native tongue in the same method as at home, and the irreparable injury at present inflicted by change of system on those children who are sent abroad to private schools would be avoided. In passing from one school to another, even from one form to another in the same school, the chances are very small that a boy finds himself on an equality with his new class-fellows. The parallel arrangement of the courses in different countries proposed by this scheme would enable the *émigré* pupil to enter a class of the same degree of proficiency as that which he had just left, and with less risk of inequality than in the supposed case at home. The circulation of the pupils, however, though important, is not intended to be an indispensable feature of the scheme. The arrangements just mentioned are intended to enable the interchange to be

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effected without interrupting the course of study, which may, nevertheless, be completed in one institution by those whose parents do not desire them to leave their native country. But, though these pupils cannot obtain the full benefit of the proposed educational scheme, they will be in several ways better off than the pupils of other schools under existing arrangements. For the necessary association of lads of different nations will give better opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of other languages than can be had where boys of the same nation only are taught together.

But, the promoters of this scheme have not confined their thoughts merely to those who seek to gain a useful working knowledge of one or more foreign languages. Recognizing the fact that education to be successful must be adapted to the wants of each person in the career for which he is intended, and admitting the right of parents to decide, within certain limits, the course of study which their children are to follow, they have included in their plan such a list of subjects as shall, without giving undue prominence to any one, enable all, whether intended for a profession or commerce, to obtain a thoroughly liberal education, without sacrificing to one course of study time which might with more ultimate benefit be given to another. Up to a certain point, the education of both classes of pupils will be common, and correspond with that given in our higher schools; with the addition, however, of foreign languages, and the elements of physical and social science. Young men destined for commercial life will at that point commence the more special studies required for their pursuits. Those having in view a professional career will follow a distinct course of study, in which the ancient languages will of course hold a prominent place. And it is not the least of the benefits contemplated by the scheme, that, as a consequence of the previous thorough training in modern languages, classical scholarship of a high rank will be attainable in a shorter time than that usually devoted to its acquisition.

To sum up briefly: The scheme as now proposed would secure for its pupils thorough instruction in those subjects universally recognized as essential to the education of a gentleman; on the other hand, it would admit of more particular application to such subjects as are necessary for special pursuits; and would superadd the advantage of allowing these general or special courses of study to be carried on without interruption, under conditions the most favourable for acquiring a mastery of languages, which, if not essential, will at least be highly useful in after life, and that, too, at an age when linguistic success is easiest and most lasting. But the aim of such a system of education is less to prepare its pupils for particular pursuits than to train them as men, men with well-stored minds and active intellects, capable of grappling with the many difficulties with which life is beset.

For such a scheme it is necessary that its organization and execution should be entrusted to no incompetent hands. For this the promoters have already provided, as they anticipate the co-operation in England of an accomplished scholar, whose experience as an educator and whose liberal views render him peculiarly fitted to organize and direct a system of international education.

It is inherent in the scheme that the pupils should reside within the walls of the colleges—should, therefore, be under the supervision of the masters. This supervision, not wholly irresponsible, will assure those who know the mismanagement—or, worse, neglect—to which boys are exposed in private boarding-houses abroad, that their children will be morally safe from the great risk of a foreign residence.

The cost at which it is expected these advantages may be secured, is such as to bring it within the reach of many whom the unknown expenses of education abroad compel to keep their sons at home, and gives the scheme a claim to rank as one of middle-class education.

The capital required to put the proposals, of which the above is a brief outline, in operation is not large, and, as the subscriptions have already made some progress, will doubtless be speedily raised. Into the financial questions it is not our purpose to enter now. The proposals under this head have a higher authority than ours. The society, which has been registered for some time, was under the presidency of Richard Cobden, whose interest in and connexion with its affairs continued down to his death. It was one of those large schemes which well suited his philanthropic mind, and would, had he survived,

have fitly crowned the labours of his life. Free Trade has done much, and will do more, towards breaking down the barriers between nation and nation. But a barrier stronger than divide people than prohibitory tariffs is mutual ignorance. It is not too much to regard this scheme, of whose success we entertain no doubt, as a most important step towards bringing into closer contact and more thorough acquaintance with each other the nations who may co-operate in its development. Whether, therefore, as a bold solution of the educational problem as to the utilitarian worth of classical and non-classical systems, or of the higher and nobler question of the disciplinary value of modern languages, or as in some sort a legacy to the nation by a statesman whose life was given up to promoting the civilization of Europe by common interests and mutual benefits, the scheme deserves the support of all who have an interest in the cause of education, and who feel it a duty to provide a future generation with the means of maintaining our and their country on a footing of equality with other States.

POETRY.

English Lyrics. A Collection of English Poetry of the Present Day. Arranged by the Rev. Robert H. Baynes. (Houlston & Wright.)—The title of this book, to use no severer term, is a misnomer. Most people would fancy that it implied a work similar to Mr. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," instead of veiling a mere collection of more or less sacred "Lyrics," formed upon the narrowest principles of selection. Thus, though we have pseudo-religious pieces from "Owen Meredith," and his father, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, we have not a line from the man who wrote "The Two Voices," and "Sir Galahad," and who, in "In Memoriam," has tried to soothe modern doubt, and turn the edge of scientific criticism. We have only to add that the best piece in the book is by Clough, and the worst by the editor.

The Romance of the Scarlet Leaf, and other Poems; with Adaptations from the Provençal Troubadours. By Hamilton Aidé. (Moxon.)—We like Mr. Aidé's poems better than his novels. His refinement and delicacy are seen to equal advantage, whilst a manliness of tone and a liberality of thought are superadded. He is not only a true thinker, but a bold man, who, in these days of religious tyranny, dare utter—

Better far
Than sterile lives, minds powerless for birth;—
Aye, better wrong results with right intent,
Than the cold apathy to right or wrong—(p. 35);

who can sing to us—

Yet more nobly is God worshipped
In the strife to understand,
Than in apathetic credos,
Robbed of all their meanings grand—(p. 110);

and can read to us the noble sermon of "The Different Paths." Mr. Aidé has set, in this and other pieces, modern thought to lines, which we trust will do much both to broaden men's creeds and exalt their sympathies.

My Vis-à-vis; or, Harry's Account of His Courtship, and other Poems. By Mary Eliza Rogers. (Bell & Daldy.)—Persons who are fond of parading their French do not as a rule shine in English composition. Miss Rogers's general style may be gathered by the following:—

You know I went to Dover
Soon after I left school,
To live with Aunt Eliza
Whilst Pa was at Stamboul.
And Pa was very busy
About the Turkish loan,
I had to make the journey down
To Dover quite alone.

Swift would have probably called this the Namby-Pamby style. We prefer to regard it as the cretinism of poetry.

Parthenia. A Drama. By Edward Booker. (Pickering.)—There is a London newspaper which advertises as its chief merit that it is the largest in the world. Mr. Booker might advertise as its chief merit that his is the longest three-act drama in the world; for it reaches over a hundred closely-printed pages. Further, it contains probably the longest speech in the world, consisting of more than a hundred lines (pp. 92-95); and decidedly the longest blank line in the world—

What mist is this obscures my sight? can I believe my eyes
or other sense? (p. 40.)

The book's size, however, might be usefully extended by adding some notes explaining the

meaning of a "whimpling woman" (p. 2), "turtlings" (p. 55), a "mannikin lute" (p. 59), and a fawn "dapping full frolic" (p. 94).

Short Poems. By Kenelm Henry Digby. (Longman & Co.)—Commentators have, we believe, differed as to what Aristotle meant when he said that poetry was imitation. Mr. Digby apparently seems to think that it means imitating other people, for we are treated to various imitations of Mr. Charles Mackay, Scott, and Shelley. The method, however, tells rather unfavourably upon Mr. Digby's original pieces. Thus, in "Primrose Hill," just when the ear becomes accustomed to the rhythm, he suddenly changes into a fresh measure, and then with a jerk breaks into a third. Cerberus, though he had three mouths, probably did not use them all at once.

The I. and II. Books of the Odes of Horace. By Hugo Nicholas Jones. (Williams & Norgate.)—This little book may fairly be noticed here; for, though only a translation, it contains quite as much original matter as some of the preceding volumes. One of the chief charms of Horace's Odes is their delicacy, and freedom from anything like vulgarity. The grace of "Nascunturque leves per digitos plumæ" is scarcely rendered by "in feathers are my knuckles drest" (p. 82), nor the "uvida vestimenta" of the famous Fifth Ode of the First Book by such a term as "wearables" (p. 92). A scholar should not allow his book to be disfigured by such ugly misprints as "homo factus ad unguam" (sic. p. 13), and "syren" (sic. p. 95); nor venture upon such a derivation as "ballyrag" from βάλλα and παγδαίος, without quoting some authority.

English Idyls, and other Poems. By Jane Ellice. (Macmillan.)—Miss Ellice revels in the sensuous aspects of nature. She describes the flowers, the fields, the woods, the clouds, with a rapturous delight. She paints them for the sake of their own beauty. She loiters about "the dark-boled trees" (p. 2), she sits under the chestnut's "spires of bloom" (p. 2), and watches "the twinkling of the breezy corn" (p. 5), because they thrill her with a sense of loveliness. And her descriptions are very happy of the "water docks splashed with crimson stains" (p. 194), of the "tall silver Alps of congregated cloud" (p. 192), and of how "the lurid rain-mist trails its ragged grey" (p. 141). They often, however, are merely the poetry of the photograph, which is only the prose of the true artist. Besides, man cannot live by description alone, any more than on sponge-cake. She often falls, too, into sad commonplaces about white-thorns "blooming snow" (p. 34), and similar well-worn images. We wish that white-thorns would never snow again in poetry. But we might as well hope that blue-bells would never ring out any more chimes. Most readers will know the origin of "moss-gilt roof," "immemorial chestnuts" (p. 21), and "twinkling feet" (p. 26). Still, we discern much in her book which raises our hopes that, with a wider culture, and deeper knowledge of human nature, she may some day take a high place amongst modern poets. Hence we have criticised rather than praised. Miss Ellice will even now find many admirers, but we prefer to be amongst her friends.

Spells and Voices. By Ada Keyne. (Trübner.)—Cervantes used to say that in his day there were exactly two poets and a-half in Spain. In England we now seem to have nothing but fractional poets. How many Miss Ada Keyne it would take to make a Mrs. Browning would be an interesting problem to a poetical and mathematical mind. We shall not, however, attempt to solve it. The style of the book may be judged by the titles of some of the poems—"Snowdrop" (p. 9), "The Heartsease" (p. 18), "The Jasmin Wreath" (p. 36), "Sea-weed" (p. 44), "The Rose-buds" (p. 49)—such as we have often seen adorning many an album. The sentiments, however, are far higher than we find in such books, and the rhythm decidedly more flowing.

Idyls and Legends of Inverburn. By Robert Buchanan. (Strahan.) Mr. Buchanan has here attempted to set modern life—more especially that of the lower Scotch classes—into poetry. Nor can we regard the attempt as a failure, though it is far from a complete success. To write a novel in verse requires the same great qualifications as are necessary in a dramatist. Mr. Buchanan is at times excessively happy in his descriptions of local scenery; shows the power of seizing the traits of child-life; and exhibits now and then not only humour, but a delicate pathos. Many

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of these rare qualities, however, are marred by want of a severer discipline than any to which Mr. Buchanan has apparently accustomed himself. The descriptions become at times overloaded, and the humour once or twice degenerates into vulgarity. But, after all, it is the poet himself who must perform the difficult task of criticism—he who without shrinking must mark his own shortcomings, and discover where his own strength lies. This a critic can but partially tell him. Mr. Buchanan has not only given us promise, but performance. We have purposely abstained from making any quotations from his works, hoping that our readers may be induced to read the original, especially the story of Willie Baird.

Poems. By Matthias Barr. (Longmans.)—Mr. Barr is another of those fractional poets, of whom it would probably take a hundred to write a decent stanza. It is difficult to tenderly criticise a man who can publish lines to a cat, advising the animal to remain by the fireside, and

There unheeded frisk and play,
Wag thy tail and sing away,
Purr the language o' thy race,
Lick thy sides and wash thy face.

And yet we should be doing great injustice if we were to leave the reader under the impression that Mr. Barr is utterly contemptible. On the contrary, he is evidently a man of fine feelings, with a love for what is noble and generous, but at present unable to do those feelings justice in poetry.

Fairy Alice. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., Author of "Never Forgotten," &c. 2 Vols. (Richard Bentley.)—The merits of "Fairy Alice" consist of a pleasant, easy, and flowing style, and a vein of alternate humour and pathos; its defects are a want of arrangement and connexion, and an incorrectness amounting in parts to slovenliness. The first portion of the work, which is also the best, is a continuous story, and is chiefly concerned with the fortunes of the Hon. Clara Loveland. Her father, who is very cleverly described in the book, a poor and somewhat miserly peer, has determined to marry her to a certain young Bruce, the boorish son of a wealthy upstart; but the young lady, who has a will of her own, absolutely rejects the suitor chosen for her by her father, and accepts in preference the younger brother of Bruce, a barrister, working hard to earn a living by his profession. In consequence of the ill-treatment to which her refusal to comply with his wishes subjects her at the hands of her father, Clara leaves his house, and takes shelter with her aunt, and while there marries the younger Bruce. She, however, feels that her marriage to a poor and as yet obscure barrister is a condescension on her part, and expects from her husband attentions and considerations which he, fully occupied with his profession, and absorbed in it, does not think of bestowing. Hence grievous misinterpretations arise, and sorrow soon overshadows a house wherein love is still master. But Fairy Alice is born, a bright-faced, gentle, and affectionate little angel, who soon contrives to bring back sunshine to the house. By her agency, a complete reconciliation between her parents is effected, and that once accomplished her mission is ended, and she dies of consumption. The second and larger portion of the volumes is entirely occupied with her illness, and consists principally of stories which are told with the view of cheering her in her hours of suffering. This portion of the work savours a little of book-making, and follows very lamely the former portion, much more rich in consecutive interest. It also suggests a comparison, little advantageous to itself, between the kind of stories it contains and those related with a similar end in George MacDonald's delightful novel of Adela Cathcart. Some of Mr. Fitzgerald's tales are humorous and well told; but there is none of the fairy-like grace, the originality, the sparkle, or the poetry of his great rival. In points of detail Mr. Fitzgerald is continually wrong. In his opening pages, for instance, he represents a young man as on the point of being called to the bar while yet in his twentieth year. Numberless similar mistakes might be pointed out in these volumes by one who sought for faults; there is, however, so much to praise in the present work, that the errors to which we allude scarcely interfere with our verdict, and we point them out as defects which in the future Mr. Fitzgerald will do well to avoid. Of the entire work we can safely affirm that it is entitled among modern novels to a place more than respectable.

Who was to Blame? A Novel. By Joseph Verey. 2 Vols. (London: John Maxwell & Co. 1865.)—Without being positively dull—for absurdity is frequently amusing—"Who was to Blame" is the most vapid and meaningless novel that has of late passed through our hands. Its characters are feebly sketched, and the motives on which they act, where they are not incomprehensible, are absurdly inadequate. The origin of its incidents must be sought for outside the plot, nothing in it, or in the characters described, being found to account for them. The reflections in which the author indulges are crude and commonplace; the style is bold, the dialogue lifeless and meaningless. When will the truth be felt that to literature, as to every other profession, an apprenticeship is required; and when will men cease to mistake the desire for excellence for the capacity to excel?

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ARGYLL (Duke of). *India under Dalhousie and Canning.* Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*. 8vo. Longman. 6s.
ARMSTRONG (Robert, C.E., F.R.S.). *Construction and Management of Steam Boilers; with an Appendix, by Robert Mallet, C.E., F.R.S.* 5th Edition. Illustrated. (Rudimentary Series, Vol. 59.) 12mo, cl. sd., pp. viii.—184. *Virtue*. 1s. 6d.
BANIM. *The Mayor of Wind-Gap, and Canvassing.* By the O'Hara Family. A New Edition; with Introduction and Notes, by Michael Banim, Esq. Post 8vo, bds., pp. iv.—395. *Duffy*. 2s.
BIBLE. *The Holy Bible; with Notes and Introduction by Chr. Wordsworth, D.D. Part 2. Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.* Imp. 8vo, pp. viii.—287. *Rivingtons*. 18s.
CHRONICLES and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages. *Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.* Edited by H. T. Riley. Roy. 8vo, hf. bd. Longman. 10s.

Historia et Cartularum Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestrie. Vol. 2. Edited by W. H. Hart. Roy. 8vo, hf. bd. Longman. 10s.
CRAMPTON (Josiah, A.M.). *Lunar World: its Scenery, Motions, &c., considered with a view to Design.* Cheap Edition. Fscp. 8vo. Black. 8d., 1s.; cl., 1s. 6d.
DECLARATION (The) of Students of the Natural and Physical Sciences. 8vo, sd., pp. 30. *Simpkin*. 2d.
DIMOND (Alfred H.). *Law on its Trial; or, Personal Recollections of the Death Penalty and its Opponents.* Fscp. 8vo, pp. viii.—312. *Bennett*. 3s. 6d.
ELEMENTS of Practical Geometry. For Junior Classes in Schools. Fscp. 8vo, sd., pp. 54. *John Heywood* (Manchester). *Simpkin*. 4d.
ENGLISHMAN'S Magazine (The) of Literature, Religion, Science, and Art. Vol. 1. January to June. 8vo, pp. vii.—568. *Rivingtons*. 7s. 6d.
FAMILY FRIEND (The). Midsummer, 1865. New Series. Cr. 8vo, pp. viii.—568. *Houlston*. 3s. 6d.
GOLDSMITH (Oliver). *Miscellaneous Works; comprising the Vicar of Wakefield, Citizen of the World, Poetical Works, &c., &c., &c. With an Account of his Life and Writings.* 8vo, pp. xxii.—458. *Nimmo*. 6s.
HENRIKER (Robert, M.A.). *Trifles for Travellers.* Fscp. 8vo, bds., pp. 150. *Murray & Co.* 1s.
HILL (William). *How to Teach the Alphabet in a few Hours.* Fscp. 8vo, sd., pp. 16. *John Heywood* (Manchester). *Simpkin*. 1d.
HODGSON (Shadworth H.). *Time and Space: a Metaphysical Essay.* 8vo. Longman. 16s.
HOMER'S Iliad Rendered into English Blank Verse. By Edward Earl of Derby. In 2 Vols. Fifth Edition revised. 8vo, pp. xiv.—534. *Murray*. 24s.
HOMILIST (The). Conducted by David Thomas, D.D. Vol. 5. Third Series. Cr. 8vo, pp. xi.—390. *Kent*. 5s. 6d.
KING (C. W., M.A.). *Natural History, Ancient and Modern, of Precious Stones and Gems, and of the Precious Metals.* With Illustrations. Roy. 8vo, pp. xli.—442. *Bell & Daldy*. 21s.
LORD LYNN'S Wife. A Novel. Popular Edition. (The Globe Novels.) Fscp. 8vo, bds., pp. 250. *Bentley*. 2s.
LUSH'S Practice of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster, in Actions and Proceedings over which they have a common jurisdiction: with Introductory Treatises respecting Parties to Actions; Attorneys and Town Agents, their Qualifications, Rights, Duties, Privileges, and Disabilities; the Mode of Suing, whether by Person or by Attorney, in Forma Pauperis, &c.; and an Appendix, containing the Authorized Tables of Costs and Fees, Forms of Proceedings and Writs of Execution. Third Edition. By Joseph Dixon. 2 Vols. 8vo, pp. cviii.—1,183. *Butterworths*. 40s.
MISS RUSSELL'S Hobby. A Novel. 2 Vols. Cr. 8vo, pp. 557. *Macmillan*. 12s.
MONTH (The), an Illustrated Magazine of Literature, Science and Art. Vol. 2. January to June, 1865. 8vo, pp. 578. *Simpkin*. 8s.
MULLER'S (Max) Handbooks for the Study of Sanskrit. The *Hitopadesa*. Books 2, 3, 4. Text only. Roy. 8vo, sd. Longman. 3s. 6d.
MURRAY (A. J., M.R.C.V.S.). *Diseases of Stock of the Farm.* Part First. Home and Foreign Agricultural Miscellany. Vol. 3. Cr. 8vo, sd., pp. 92. *Fullarton*. 1s.
NAVAL and Military Records of Rugbeians. Fscp. 8vo, pp. 177. *Wippell* (Leamington). *Simpkin*. 4s.
NEWMAN (John Henry, D.D.). *History of my Religious Opinions.* Post 8vo, pp. xxiv.—379. *Longman*. 6s.
PALGRAVE (William Gifford). *Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-63). With Portrait and Map.* 2 Vols. 8vo, pp. xvi.—564. *Macmillan*. 28s.
PHYSICAL Science Compared with the Second Beast or False Prophet of the Revelation. Fscp. 8vo, pp. iv.—123. *Rivingtons*. 3s. 6d.
PRACTICAL Swiss Guide. Red Book for Switzerland, the adjoining Districts of Savoy, Piedmont, North Italy, the Introductory Routes from London by France, Belgium, Holland, and the Rhine. By an Englishman Abroad. 10th Edition; 18th Thousand. 1865. 12mo, sd. *Simpkin*. 2s. 6d.
PROCTOR (R. A., B.A.). *Saturn and its System.* Fourteen Engravings. 8vo. Longman. 14s.
ROGERS on Elections, Election Committees, and Registration; with an Appendix of Statutes and Forms. 10th Edition, with the New Registration Statute, and all the Election and Registration Cases to the Present Time. By F. S. P. Wolfertan, Esq. Roy. 12mo, pp. xxvi.—923, and Index. *Stevens & Sons*. 32s.
ROSE Aylmer's Home. 3 Vols. Post 8vo, pp. 937. *Hurst & Blackett*. 31s. 6d.
SANSON (Arthur Ernest, M.B.). *Chloroform: its Action and Administration. A Handbook.* Sm. post 8vo, pp. viii.—192. *Churchill*. 6s.
SENSATION Trials; or, Causes Célèbres (chiefly in High Life), &c., &c. By Civilian. Fscp. 8vo, bds., pp. 221. *Murray & Co.* 1s. 6d.

SEWELL (Elizabeth M.). *Dictation Exercises.* Second Series. 18mo, pp. 209. *Longman*. 2s. 6d.
SIX-Year Old Parliament (The), and its Approaching Dissolution. Fscp. 8vo. *Longman*. 2s.
SMITH (John William). *Law of Contracts.* 4th Edition. By John George Malcolm, Esq. 8vo, pp. xxiv.—524. *Stevens & Sons*. 16s.
SNELL (H. H.). *Streams of Refreshing from the Fountain of Life.* Fscp. 8vo, pp. vii.—342. *Yapp*. 3s. 6d.
SPIERS (A.). *Manuel des Termes du Commerce Anglais Français et Français Anglais.* 2nd Edition. In Two Parts. 12mo. *Whittaker*. Each 2s. 6d.; in 1 Vol. 4s. 6d.
STANLEY (Arthur Penrhyn, D.D.). *Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians, with Critical Notes and Dissertations.* 3rd Edition. 8vo, pp. xxviii.—698. *Murray*. 18s.
THOMAS (Annie). *Denis Donne: a Novel.* New Edition. Post 8vo, pp. 410. *Tinsley*. 6s.
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VAUGHAN (C. J., D.D.). *Life's Work and God's Discipline: Three Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge in April and May, 1865.* Fscp. 8vo, pp. 114. *Macmillan*. 2s. 6d.
WARREN (Mrs.). *How I Managed My Children, from Infancy to Marriage.* Cr. 8vo, sd., pp. 100. *Houlston*. 1s.
WHITE (J. B.). *Linen and Linen Yarn Trades' Ready Reckoner, containing 88,000 Calculations.* 8vo. *E. Wilson*. 20s.
WHITE (Walter). *Eastern England, from the Thames to the Humber. With 2 Maps.* 2 Vols. Post 8vo, pp. 619. *Chapman & Hall*. 18s.
WINSLOW (Octavius, D.D.). *Life in Jesus: a Memoir of Mrs. Mary Winslow, arranged from her Correspondence, Diary, and Thoughts.* 19th Thousand. La. paper, cr. 8vo. *J. F. Shaw*. 7s. 6d.
WOLFE (Rev. Arthur, M.A.). *Family Prayers and Scripture Calendar.* Fscp. 8vo, pp. xvi.—88. *Deighton, Bell, & Co.* (Cambridge). *Bell & Daldy*. 2s.

OBITUARY.

SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart., has just died at Vienna, at the early age of thirty-seven, having held the title only two years. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He was well known as an extensive contributor to the literature of the day. He was at one time editor of *The Welcome Guest*. Among his works are: "Camp Life," "Armies of the Great Powers," and "Life on the Sea." He also edited the "Persian and Indian Despatches" of the late Sir James Outram, printed for private circulation.

WE have to announce the death of M. E. GÉRUZEZ. His funeral, on the 31st ult., was attended by a number of members of the Institute, and other men of letters, including MM. Villemain, Patin, Eyger, Vacherot, Havet, Prévost-Paradol, &c. M. GÉRUZEZ was the author of a great many useful books, the chief of which are "Essais d'Histoire Littéraire," "Cours de Philosophie," "Histoire de la Littérature Française pendant la Révolution," and "Histoire de la Littérature Française jusqu'en 1789." M. GÉRUZEZ was also a contributor to the *Revue Française*, and other literary and political periodicals.

MISCELLANEA.

AN English correspondent, who has resided in the South during the war, gives us a shocking account of the straits to which he was reduced. As he would take no part in the contest, and as he could not pursue his usual avocation, he endeavoured to gain a livelihood by giving lessons in drawing. For these there was no great demand. Payment was made, not in coin, but in kind. A piece of bacon and a pint of beans were given in return for a lesson. During three years he did not receive a single piece of coin. Since the fall of Richmond things have not improved: "The Confederate currency has vanished, leaving nothing to take its place."

THE Hospital for Consumption at Brompton will do a noble thing this year, in sending twenty of the male patients to pass the ensuing winter in Madeira. The expenses out and home will be paid by the hospital, and at Madeira the patients will be received and provided for by a local committee, presided over by Her Majesty's consul.

THE author of "Orion" has offered to the world but one poetical work during his twelve years' residence in Australia; and this has just been published by Edmonston & Douglas. "Prometheus the Fire-Bringer" was written under extraordinary circumstances, and the long list of errata is sufficiently explained by a remarkable passage in the dedication. "In this savage solitude," writes Mr. Horne, dating from Blue Mountains, Australia, "this Blue Mountain of dark forests, rains, and hurricanes (a region, nevertheless, which may, some day, suddenly become a wildly-populous field of gold-miners), without books, without any society—impressed at times with a sense of the precarious-

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ness of human life, amidst horse accidents, the fall of massive trees, or the evil chances of dark nights in localities abounding in water holes and deep mining shafts in unexpected places, always left quite unprotected—this lyrical drama was composed, in the intervals of labours of a very different kind, and written for the most part during the night." And now comes a sad story. "When completed," adds Mr. Horne, "and copied with very great care, the manuscript was entrusted to a faithful, but not infallible hand (at least, as to the bridle-hand), and it was lost in mist or bog, or got astray somewhere; so that I had to reproduce the entire MS. from my first rough draft, notes, old maps, and fragments, 'against time,' and under other circumstances more adverse than those attending its first composition. The labour was a high and hopeful pleasure to me in the first instance; but this unexpected pressure tried the temper of the metal severely."

STRAUSS has ceased to be a fashion in England. The new edition of his "Life of Jesus" has been translated into English, and offered to the publisher as a gift; but it has not yet been printed, because the publisher does not think it worth his while to purchase the copyright. The sum asked by the English representatives of Dr. Strauss is, we understand, 100l.

It is remarked, as a curious fact, that of the many priests who stood round the high altar of St. Mary's, Moorfields, on the occasion of the consecration of Dr. Manning, last week, there were not less than 100 who had either been in orders of the Church of England, or had been fellows of English colleges in their day.

By the election this week of a fresh inmate of the printers' almshouses, the last set of apartments is occupied. The building is a plain, unpretending structure, at Wood Green, a pretty little rural station about five miles from King's-cross, on the Great Northern Railway.

THE annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund takes place on Saturday, July 15.

ON Tuesday the O'Donoghue, the most ultra-montane of the Irish national party, intends to move, in the House of Commons, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a grant of charter of incorporation to the Catholic University of Ireland.

A LETTER from Rome, of the 31st ult., says: "Beatifications are succeeding each other rapidly. On Sunday last it was a certain Jean Berchmans, belonging to the Jesuits, born at Dies, in Belgium, in 1659, and deceased at Rome in 1721. The pamphlet sold under the portico of St. Peter's, containing a sketch of Berchmans' life, mentions a large number of miracles performed by his intercession, among which three have been declared authentic by the congregation of rites. Those were instantaneous healings of maladies deemed incurable. I remarked that there were but few people at the ceremony, which was only announced at the last moment by a small notice, for which I looked in vain throughout the whole length of the Corso. The Jesuits, who like to give to their festivals great publicity and brilliancy, do not usually act as on this occasion. They had besides decorated the church but plainly, which is also contrary to their habit. Formerly, for a Roman to have been present once in his life at a beatification was a rarity; at present that ceremony is so frequently repeated, that it has ended by no longer exciting public curiosity."

THE fifteen new Fellows of the Royal Society consist of two medical men, one mathematician, three astronomers, three natural historians, two engineers, one chemist, one geologist, one traveller (Sir L. M'Clintock), and one representative of literature—the Poet Laureate.

AMONG the many painful statements made by Mr. Frederick Martin, in his "Life of John Clare," just published, is one to the effect that though poor Clare had expressed a wish to sleep in the churchyard of his native village, and the superintendent of the Northampton Asylum wrote to his patron, Earl Fitzwilliam, asking for a grant of the small sum necessary to carry the wish into effect, the earl replied by a refusal, advising the burial of the poet as a pauper at Northampton. Fortunately some Christian souls did raise the requisite burial fund, and the poet's body having been conveyed to Helpstone, was interred there on the 25th of May last year. It is also alleged that Earl Fitzwilliam, who seems to have taken Clare under his charge, only allowed 11s. a week for the poet's maintenance during his long sojourn in the asylum, but that the authorities, nevertheless, placed him in the

best ward, among the private patients. During the whole twenty-two years Clare was in confinement at Northampton, not one of all his former friends or admirers, not one of his great or little patrons, ever visited him. His wife never once showed herself, nor any of the children, excepting the youngest son, who paid his father a single visit.

THE fact is revealed, in an important return which has just been presented to Parliament, that in thirteen of the metropolitan workhouse hospitals there is not a single paid nurse! The sick are committed to the exclusive care of paupers, with only such supervision as the matron and surgeon can exercise. In sixteen workhouses there is one paid nurse in each, and deducting St. Pancras and Marylebone, which together employ thirty paid nurses, we find only forty-one such persons in thirty-nine workhouses. There are 859 paupers employed as nurses, and they receive only extra diet or clothing as the reward of their service.

THE *Watch Tower*, that valuable addition to the periodical literature of the Low Church party, is not likely to be continued. We suppose those for whom it was specially intended have not supported it as they ought to have done. It is a matter of great regret when a periodical which is really worthy of support should not receive it.

THE Southern Confederacy having ceased to exist, *The Index* is compelled to alter its programme. "We shall hope," says our contemporary, "to deserve the friendly good-will extended to us in the past by making the paper gradually more attractive to the public at large. Literary and general subjects, heretofore too much neglected, will occupy a greater portion of our space. The summaries of English, Continental, and American news will, as hitherto, constitute distinct editorial departments, and give the most important intelligence in an original and explanatory form. Our readers have a right to expect that we shall nevertheless concede a conspicuous place to American topics."

THE Legislature of New York State has passed an act to prevent the defacement of rocks, trees, fences, monuments, &c., by advertisers. "Any person," says the act, "who shall paint or print upon, or in any other manner place upon or affix to any stone or rock, not a part of a building, or upon or to any bridge or tree, any word, letter, character, or device, stating, referring to, or advertising, or intended to state, refer to, or advertise, the sale or manufacture of any property or article, profession, business, exhibition, amusement, or place of amusement or other thing: and any person who shall directly or indirectly cause any such act to be done, or shall aid therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, for each and every such offence be punished by a fine, not exceeding 250 dols., or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment." Advertisers are not the only defacers of what this act calls "natural scenery." A clause is wanted for those who imprint on rock or tree their own insignificant names.

THE President of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has issued cards for a *conversazione*, to be held at the Flaxman University College, Gower-street, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, at eight o'clock.

A GREAT Handel and Haydn musical festival has just come to an end at Boston, having proved a success, and yielded a handsome sum for charitable purposes. It was on the largest scale that America has ever seen, the singers being 750 in number. An incident which occurred just before the performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," which was not particularly in keeping, is told by the *New York Tribune*, as follows: "The conductor, baton in hand, mounted his stand and said a few words which we could not catch, and a pause ensued. Suddenly he faced the audience, placed himself in a graceful pose, and remained stationary. At first this ominous pause puzzled me, but suddenly the thought flashed upon me—the whole orchestra was being—photographed! My first impulse was to exclaim against the public vanity of our Boston cousins, but the hearty shouts of laughter which burst out at the close of the operation, in which the whole audience joined, proved that to nearly all it was an unexpected surprise, the humour of which struck every one simultaneously."

THE President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have issued invitations to a *conversazione* on the 30th.

THE following poem is printed in the current number of *The Reliquary*. It is attributed to

Burns, and is said to have been read by Ebenezer Elliot at the Sheffield Institute in 1834 or 1835:—

THE MINISTER.

Our gude-wife she keeps beef and ale,
And tea to treat the Minister;
While I, if hungry, sup the kale,
The beef is for the Minister.
Besides, a bottle she keeps by
To cheer his heart when he's no dry;
While I the water-pail maun try,
May th' de'il na' trust the Minister.

Our Minister, he has nae pride,
No not a bit the Minister;
He just sits down at our fireside
As he waur no the Minister.
He tak's our gude-wife by the hand,
Says, "John, mon, sit, what mak's yo stand?
He has the bairns aye at command,
They a' maun ken the Minister."

But still he's usefu' in his place,
He's aye good man the Minister;
At ilka' feast he says the grace,
Nane fitter than the Minister.
And when the glasses come in view,
He says, "We'll drink, but nae get fou',
Sic things the Lord does not allow,"
But fou' soon gets the Minister!

Our Minister he's now fa'n sick,
Oh wae's wae's me, the Minister;
Wha else maun keep us frae' Auld Nick,
Gif th' Lord should tak' our Minister?
Left to oursel's, he kens for weel,
The brent-up stairs we ne'er can speel,
We maun turn back an' face th' de'il,
Gif th' Lord should tak' our Minister.

He preaches loud, does saftly pray,
And thus aft says the Minister—
"Ye will be sure to find the way,
Gif ye are like the Minister;
Ye'll get a place, ye need na fear,
Be sure that after him ye speer;
But faith, I doubt when we get there,
We will na see the Minister."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us (*Daily News*) the following account of a remarkable reconversion: "Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, of the order of Jesuits, and a son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, has lately seceded from the Roman Catholic Church. This gentleman was formerly a student at Oriel, and took a very excellent degree at the university. Being what was thought in those days an ultra-Tractarian, he declined being ordained in the English Church, and went out to Bombay as a cadet in the Indian army, joining the 8th Native Infantry. He served for five or six years in the East, and then left the army, becoming at the same time a Roman Catholic, and entering the order of the Jesuits. He studied at Rome as well as in France, and after a long probation was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and sent by his order as a missionary to Syria, where he has laboured with great zeal in the cause of his creed for ten or twelve years. Many Londoners may recollect a celebrated lecture which Mr. Palgrave delivered before the Geographical Society about eighteen months ago, in which he gave an account of his travels in Arabia Petrea, a country he has traversed farther than any living European. The lecture was from first to last one of the most admirable pieces of word-painting that has ever been delivered before the Society. Mr., or "Father," Palgrave, as he was then called, is perhaps the best living Arabic scholar, speaking, reading, and writing that language like a native. At Beyrout, and all over the Lebanon, he was known as the energetic opponent of the Protestant missionaries, preaching as he did in the native churches in the Arabic language, and always getting the best of the argument. He made a public recantation of the Roman Catholic creed at Berlin a few days ago, and has accepted an appointment to proceed to Bagdad as Prussian Consul-General."

THE Archbishop of Canterbury will preside over a public meeting at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday next, held in aid of the "cheap self-supporting public boarding-school for 1,000 boys, in connexion with St. Nicholas College, Sussex." The charge for board and education is but fourteen guineas a-year. Most of the supporters, whose names are given on the card of invitation, are members of the extreme High Church party.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET will preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society, fixed for Wednesday next.

PERHAPS the smallest stipend known to be given to a settled clergyman is one which the parish of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Salem, Massachusetts, have just voted their rector. The rev. gentleman having become unpopular, his flock called upon the bishop to advise

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him to resign. The bishop refused, and the parishioners voted the rector a salary of 12 dols. for the coming year.

THE Bishop of Natal has a real grievance against Messrs. Murray & Co., of Paternoster Row, the bishop stating that a pamphlet just published by that firm, purporting to be a report of a lecture delivered by him at the Marylebone Institute on "Foreign Missions and Mosaic Traditions," has been published without his knowledge or permission; and that it is very incorrect, being not only imperfect and inaccurate, but making him responsible for statements which he did not utter. Murray & Co. say in defence that the pamphlet is printed from the notes of an experienced parliamentary reporter, and that in no part of the pamphlet is it stated that it is published by the authority of the bishop. "It is simply a report of a lecture delivered by Dr. Colenso, together with the speech of Sir John Bowring, who presided on the occasion, and it was as open to us to publish it as to any one else." Doubtless it was as "open" to Murray & Co. to publish it "as to any one else," but the question happens to be, whether any publisher has morally the right to do what they have done.

THE great fair of Leipzig this year attains its hundredth anniversary, having been established in 1765. Before that year the fair was visited by numerous booksellers from all parts of Germany, but Frankfort was then the grand emporium of the book trade, especially for foreigners. The authorities of this last-named city having imposed certain regulations, the trade abandoned a place where it was no longer free. In 1764, the booksellers declared, through the medium of one of their colleagues, Herr Reich, that they would no more go to Frankfort, and in 1765 Leipzig was proclaimed the great centre of the trade. The first Booksellers' Association was founded by the same Herr Reich, and, after passing through various phases, it has become the famous society known as the Borsenverein. At first the booksellers used to bring their new publications to the fair and dispose of them by exchange or sale. But this mode of doing business was soon found unsatisfactory. At present the German booksellers send their books to their different correspondents as they appear, and meet at the Leipzig fair to balance the accounts of sales during the year.

THERE has just been distributed to the French Chamber of Deputies a pamphlet, printed at Brussels, and entitled, "Des six cents millions et plus dus par l'Angleterre à la France," by M. Charles de Saint-Nexant, Doctor in Civil Law. This pamphlet bears the following motto: "L'Angleterre a reçu. Elle doit restituer."

AN Imperial decree, by which the Empress Eugenie has named Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur "Chevalier" of the Legion of Honour, is warmly praised by most of the Paris journals. The *Epoque* says: "For ourselves, we applaud the decree most emphatically. Undoubtedly our civilization is beginning to recognize that woman has a soul. And the fair signer of this decree has herself proved that women can have sense and spirit, even on the throne." Hitherto the few women who have been honoured with this distinction had gained it upon the field of battle. The civil merits of women were excluded from this recompense just as originally military men alone could aspire to it. The French Government seems disposed now to depart from this exclusive system.

In another addition to Irish history made during the past week—viz., a "History of the Viceroy of Ireland, with Notices of the Castle of Dublin, and its Chief Occupants in Former Times"—Mr. J. T. Gilbert, the author, complains of the condition of the Irish Public Records. The Legislature, it seems, has not conceded to Ireland an expenditure like that through which so much improvement has been made of late in the arrangement and calendaring of portions of the public muniments of England. Ancient muniments of the English Government in Ireland still remain without published indices or reliable calendars, and the efforts made by the archaeologists of Ireland to obtain proper measures in this respect have as yet proved ineffective.

THE following is, according to the authentic records found in the old archives of the Franciscans of Ravenna, the reason given for the removal of the bones of Dante from his tomb in that city. In 1677, Cardinal Corsi, who was Papal Legate at Ravenna, and well known for his passionate admiration of Dante, ordered the

chapel containing the poet's monument to be repaired, as it was in a very ruinous condition. The Archbishop of Ravenna himself acknowledged the necessity of these repairs; but the Franciscans, to whom the chapel belonged, opposed the measure with all their might, and there is every reason to believe that they more than suspected Cardinal Corsi, who was a Florentine, of an intention of getting possession of Dante's bones, in order to send them to Florence. This induced Father Antonia Santi, who was chancellor of the order, to remove the bones from the monument, and place them in a box or coffin on which he wrote his name and the date, 1677, all which have now been discovered, as already stated.

DURING the week Messrs. Trübner have published a pamphlet of thirty-two pages "English Institutions and their Most Necessary Reforms. A Contribution of Thought, by Francis W. Newman, late Professor in University College, London." A paragraph on the fly-leaf prepares the reader for novelties. "Where materials are vast," says Mr. Newman, "consciousness may be accepted by the reader as a compliment to his intellect, not as a dogmatism. Whatever the colour of his political creed, let him consent for half an hour to suspect fallacy in his customary axioms. No one judges freely who does not think freshly."

M. DE MONTALEMBERT has just written a pamphlet of 160 pages, entitled, "La Victoire du Nord aux Etats-Unis." The publication is an enthusiastic eulogy throughout of the Government, people, and institutions of the United States, and of the conduct and results of the late war.

ACCORDING to the *Moniteur*, to the *Histoire de Jules César* is being translated in Arabic. The Spanish military authorities have just completed a series of plans of Caesar's campaign against Pompey, to illustrate the Emperor's "Life of Caesar." The two chief plans are executed on a scale of 1:100,000, one of which takes in the whole of Catalonia between Lerida and the Ebro, and the other the entire territory from Cordova to the Xenil. The whole forms a magnificent topographical atlas, which includes numerous views of localities mentioned, taken on the spot, and engraved on copper. According to the *Constitutionnel*, the necessary survey has been the occupation of eleven officers belonging to the staff for the last twelve months, and the execution leaves nothing to be desired. Copies have been presented to the Emperor Napoleon and to Queen Isabella.

DR. A. BASTIAN, who for several years has been making scientific researches during his travels in Eastern Asia, has recently returned to Bremen, and is preparing an account of his discoveries for immediate publication.

THE fifth of the series of social meetings of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, held in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, took place on Tuesday evening, Lord Brougham in the chair. Lord Lyttelton, in introducing the subject of the evening—"The Extension of the Half-time System of Education to Classes of the Population to which it does not now Apply"—dwelt with great force upon the real identity of interests which exists between masters and men, and which had been denied at a previous meeting. Were it otherwise, these meetings, which were intended to unite the different classes, would be useless. After paying a graceful compliment to the noble chairman, as having been the hardest "working man" in England, Lord Lyttelton proceeded to point out how the education which such men as Lord Brougham, who worked with their brain, received enabled them to get through a vast amount of work, and contended that if those who worked with their hands were also better educated, it would be an immense advantage to them in every way. Now by the half-time system, which compelled every parent who chose to send his child to work also to send it half the day to school, a very useful compromise had been effected between the demands of labour and education. He chiefly confined his remarks to the question of the desirability of applying that system to the manufacturing of Birmingham and Staffordshire. The then existing state of things had been the subject of a Parliamentary commission, which had published the results of its investigation in a "Blue Book," from which he made several startling and interesting quotations. Among the cases adduced, was that of a boy eleven years old, who had never heard of either Scotland or America, and thought the Queen was the Prince of Wales; another boy ten years old did not know his letters, a prayer, or any-

thing about Jesus Christ; there were nine boys who knew nothing whatever about either the Bible or London; one declared that Adam and Eve were two bad men; and another, that he did not know what a village was. The number of words in use among them was about 200. And these were by no means uncommon cases. Then the hours and nature of the work of these children and young persons precluded all opportunity of learning. He gave an instance of a little girl engaged in a brick-yard near Birmingham, from six A.M. to eight P.M., only having fifteen minutes for breakfast, and thirty minutes for dinner, no time for tea, and during one day she would have to catch and throw to her neighbour fifteen tons of bricks. Yet this poor child did not murmur, but said she was quite willing to work hard, and that she was looking forward to a time of rest when she should be an angel in heaven. The half-time system of education, as carried out in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, had resulted in the increased education, and consequent improved life and conduct, of their inhabitants, as had been manifested during the late cotton famine, and in many other ways. Lord Brougham said that it was a great satisfaction to him to preside at one of these meetings, and then proceeded to observe that by means of the half-time system of education a great saving of time, labour, and of the faculties of both body and mind had been effected; inasmuch as five hours of education when the mind was fresh, or five hours of work when the body was fresh, were equal to ten hours of either education or work, if during the latter hours the body and mind were exhausted. The subject for next Tuesday evening's meeting is "Duties of Citizenship," to be introduced by the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

THE Morny collection, the sale of which closed at Paris, on Monday, produced between 2,200,000 francs and 2,500,000 francs.

THE "Rede" lecture on Radiation, delivered by Professor Tyndal in the Senate House, before the University of Cambridge, on the 16th ult., has just issued from the University Press, the publishers being Messrs. Longman.

THE *Literarisches Centralblatt*, No. 24, contains reviews of Raske and Thorpe's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, just published by Trübner & Co., and of Dr. Althaus's translation of Sir Henry Holland's Essays; the *Grenzboten*, No. 23, gives a second paper on "Gothic Architecture," and "Natur und Reisebilder aus Südamerika;" the *Morgenblatt für gebildete Leser*, No. 23, continues its essays on Sterne, and Charlotte Corday; the *Blätter für Literarische Unterhaltung*, No. 22, has two interesting papers, "Shakespeare Studien in Frankreich," by R. Gottschall, and "Matinées Royales," by H. Prutz; the *Magazin für Literatur des Auslandes*, No. 23, "Dickens beim Jahresfeste der Londoner Zeitungshändler;" the *Europa*, No. 24, "Johann Sebastian Bach;" and "Aus dem Londoner Gerichtssaal;" and the *Ausland*, No. 22, "Lartet's Survey of the Dead Sea."

LAST Monday's Popular Concert was devoted to Mr. Sims Reeves' benefit. The next is to be, we observe, a "Director's Benefit," and the last of the season. It is satisfactory to see that these concerts, though not so desperately crowded as in the winter, still fill St. James's Hall, notwithstanding the counter-attractions of two opera houses and a flood of other music. The only mistake this season was, that the series did not begin before Christmas, but this was not, we presume, the director's fault.

SALE OF HERALDIC, GENEALOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, and HODGE dispersed by public auction, in a two days' sale, on Monday and Tuesday last, the "very choice and precious collection of Heraldic, Genealogical, and Historical books and manuscripts of a distinguished amateur"—a highly-esteemed resident member of one of our Universities, whose taste and judgment in such matters have long been acknowledged as of the highest order. The collection was particularly rich in albums of the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, when the *Album Amicorum* was the usual record of a man's personal friends and acquaintance, in which autograph memorials of distinguished scholars and artists abound. The last lot in the sale (No. 513) is thus described: "Segar (Francis, brother to Sir William Segar, Garter Principal King of Arms; and Privy Counsellor to Prince Maurice Landgrave of Hesse) Album or Stamp Book (Stamm-Buch). Manuscript, filled with very important autograph signatures of his royal and princely patrons, and of his friends, and con-

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taining also thirty-seven coats of arms beautifully emblazoned in gold and colours, and twenty-three engravings. 4to. 1599-1611. One of the most interesting and important albums ever offered for sale. Amongst the autographs are those of James I. (1604), Henry Prince of Wales (1604), very scarce, Maurice Landgrave of Hesse (1601), Juliana Landgravine of Hesse (1608), Elizabeth Landgravine of Hesse (1611), Frederick Elector Palatine (1599), Louise Catherine Electress Palatine née Princesse d'Orange, Christian Prince of Anhalt, James Hay Lord Hay, George Gustavus Count Palatine (1600), Elizabeth Duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg (1605), Frederick Ulrich Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg (1605), Christopher Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg (1600), John George Margrave of Brandenburg (1601), Ernest Margrave of Brandenburg (1604), Christina Countess Palatine (1599), Hans George Count Palatine of Anhalt (1609), Dorothea Countess Palatine of Anhalt (1609), Amelia Princess of Orange and Countess of Nassau (1599), Anna Maria Countess Palatine of Anhalt (1609), Margaret of Hesse (1600), Sophia Landgravine of Hesse (1600), Sophia Elizabeth of Anhalt (1609), Agnes Magdalena of Anhalt (1609), John Ernest Duke of Saxony (1600), Christina Duchess of Saxony (1600), Maximilian (1601), Robert Aiton (1609), Don Luis de Velasco, Tho. Gaston, Spinola Count of Bivar, Frederick Count of Bremen and Duke of Holstein (1601), Robert Earl of Essex, C. D'Harcourt Governor of Nancy, Shawabas Great Sophy, Senalebeg Kahn, Augustus Count Palatine of Anhalt, Louis and Rudolph of Anhalt, Christopher Radzivil Duke of Birza and Dubinh (1602), Henry de Nassau (1611), Ernest Count of Holstatia (1604), Maurice de Nassau (1611), John Guiscard Archbishop of Mayence (1605), Sir John Kederminster, Louis Count of Nassau (1600), Philip Ernest Count of Gleichen, Sir Thomas Edmondes, John the younger Count of Nassau and Catzenellenbogen (1600), John Ernest and John Counts of Nassau, Albert Count of Hanau (1600), John Louis Count of Nassau (1610), John Casimer Rhinegrave, Allan Percy Earl of Northumberland (1602), Sir Edward Dymoke Champion of England, Albert Otto Count of Solms (1600), Adolph and Conrad Counts of Bentheim (1601), Sir J. Throckmorton, Sir George Buck (1604), Dr. Alexander Ramsey, Thomas Chaloner, Adam Newton (tutor to Prince Henry), Joachim Rantzauw (Lond. 8th October, 1604), Thomas Mansell (1604), Richard Martin of the Middle Temple (1604), Sir Henry Wotton (whole page in the form of a letter, dated 26th January, 1602), Daniel Vere, Peter Turner, Sir Inigo Jones, Adam Segar, Nicholas Hill, BEN JONSON (an entire page in his autograph), Nicholas Breton (the poet), William de Ruytter, Thomas Seghet (1608), Andro Richesone of Daglas, Sir Thomas Ogle (1604), Griff. Maddocks (1608), Henry Wright, Jo. Hotman (1604), Sir Walter Raleigh, Charles Morgan, Sir Horace Vere, Thomas Gurrey (1608), Sir Henry Carew (1604), W. Wingfelde, Edward Longeville, W. Trumbull, and numerous others of eminent men of all countries." This most interesting volume was purchased by Mr. Lilly, for 80*l*. Of other albums, Lot 12 was one enriched with pen-and-ink drawings by Albert Dürer and others of his contemporaries, which sold for 14*l*. 14*s*.; Lot 15, that of M. de la Guiche, Master of Arms at Bruges in 1609-28, in which occurs "Ane Counsell for therre contrie Gentilmen quha shall sojourne at Burges," signed by Guilielmus Douglasius, Mortoniae Comes; Alexandre Erskine, Heir of Marr; I. Stewart, of Traquare, and others, which brought 5*l*.; Lot 19, that of the last of the Schlusselfelders of Nuremberg, into which he had incorporated drawings and autographs *ex albis majorum*; and, amongst others, chalk and pen-and-ink drawings, by Albert Dürer, Just Ammond, Peter Vischer, and Paul Veronese, which sold for 11*l*.; and Lot 20, Album Amicorum Eliae Ursini, Poëta Laureati, a beautifully illuminated MS. on vellum, for 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. The heraldic MSS., many of which were particularly interesting, all sold at good prices. Lot 37, Arms of the Sovereigns of Britain, a MS. of the 16th century, with the coat-armour emblazoned in their proper colours, brought 9*l*.; Lot 38, a MS. of the same date, with Arms of the Nobility of England, in similar style, 8*l*.; Lot 54, Sir Christopher Barker's Patents of Armes, granted by him from the time of Henry VIII. to 3 Edward VI., 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Lot 80, Raufe Brooke's Armes of James I. and his Nobilitie, 1605, 15*l*. 10*s*.; Lot 95, Cantelupe's Ordinary of Coates, MS. sac. xvi., alphabetically arranged, 11*l*.; Lot 155, another Ordinary of Arms of English Families, with 15,000 coats, 18*l*. 5*s*.; Lot 212, Sir Robert Glover's Ordinaries of Arms, with Continuation by Longmate, 12*l*.;

Lot 226, John Gwillim's Elementary Rudiments of Heraldry, the original MS. of the Display of Heraldry, 22*l*. 1*s*.; Lot 275, King's Ordinary of Arms, 12*l*. 12*s*.; Lot 356, Painter Stainers Company's Work Book, 1691-1700, 26*l*. 5*s*.; Lot 361, a Rolled MS. on Vellum, Arms of the Parliament, 7 Edward VI., 34*l*. 13*s*.; Lot 391, a Roll of Arms, Temp. Edwardi Primi, 61*l*.; Lot 392, a Roll of Arms, transcript of the "Acre Roll," reign of Edward I., 45*l*.; and Lots 424 and 425, Arms of Scottish Nobilitie, sac. xvii., 25*l*. 10*s*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Sir,—A few more words on this subject, in connexion with the remarks of "H. B. W." in your last number. That the forms of assent which he cites from the answers in the Ordination Service are amply sufficient for all the purposes of uniformity is perfectly true; and I heartily concur with him in regretting that the Commissioners did not take this view. But I cannot agree with him in thinking it necessary that there should be a formal move on the part of the Commission, or of the Government, or of any member of either body, to put on the new Declaration that liberal interpretation which alone it naturally bears. However divergent the views of the Commissioners, they must, by their consenting to serve on the Commission at all, have agreed at least in this, that the existing forms were too onerous and complex—and therefore every change which they have made, whether negative or positive, must be considered as a concession to the demand for relaxation. On the negative side, they have struck out every single expression which implied any pledge to the Formularies beyond the barest and most general assent. On the positive side, they have, in every alteration, substituted generalities for particularities, the substance of the whole for the letter of each special part, the thing signified for the words which signify it.

Against this necessary latitude of the new formula, no supposed sinister design of limitation which any particular Commissioner may have harboured can have any effect, unless it be incorporated in the Act of Parliament; and it may safely be affirmed that no member, either of the Commission or of the Government, will have either the audacity or the astuteness to insert such a clause.

The speech of the Archbishop of York in the House of Lords, to which I referred, is of no importance, except as indicating the view taken by one of the leading Commissioners, not certainly inclined to look with a friendly eye on latitude of interpretation. I quoted it, as showing that even he (in his spoken if not in his reported words) distinctly refused to give any additional prominence to the dogmatical character of "the doctrine" of the Prayer Book.

The "doctrine" either of the Prayer Book or of the Articles, I need not remind your readers, is, in the language of our Formularies, not dogmatic, as opposed to practical statements, but "the teaching" generally; or, as I have before expressed it, "the general substance of Christian truth," conveyed under the devotional and scholastic expressions in which it may be "couched."

Unquestionably, the new Declaration may well be called superfluous. But in that very superfluity consists its innocuousness; and though it cannot be doubted that, sooner or later, it will be thought "as complete an anachronism to call upon the clergy to make any declarations of assent to their formularies, as it would be to require all the citizens to subscribe and declare their assent to the statutes at large," yet neither can it be doubted that the abolition of the existing subscriptions, so strenuously maintained by archbishops and bishops for two hundred years, and now surrendered by the whole Bench without a struggle to the demands of the age, surrenders

the principle at issue, and carries us a very long step towards the final consummation.
ANGELICANUS.

"VOLCANOES IN FRANCE."

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—The *Englishman's Magazine*, of May, contains in p. 451, par. 3, lines 3 to 9, and p. 454, some more wonderful assertions than I could have conceived possible anywhere to be published. Asking "whether history can give us any help" on a certain question (the latest volcanic activity in France), the writer says, "To this, as is well-known, there is but one slight clue, in the familiar passage of Sidonius Apollinaris." The passage in question (which, by the way, appears not to have been familiar enough to be quoted, though constantly bearing on current questions, by any Englishman between 1844 and 1864) is a letter to a bishop named St. Mamert, praising him for his institution of certain fasts called "Rogation Days," and recounting their origin. Accordingly, neither in 1844 nor last year, when it occasioned a long newspaper discussion, was it ever quoted apart from a document called the first "Rogation Homily" of Avitus or St. Avit, immediate successor to Mamert, whose own writings are all lost. If the latter document stood alone, it would be a clue by no means so slight as that of Sidonius' letter—if that be "slight"—to this question; but the case is such that, in evidential weight, the letter is to the homily but a corroborative straw. It is as if posterity were to retain no writing of Bishop Blomfield's but a letter to him from the greatest man of his time, applauding his way of meeting some unparalleled calamities of his city by an annual fast; and then, dated some six years later, a sermon of our present bishop, exhorting us to keep the fast his predecessor had instituted, with gratitude that our city had been the initiatrix of so salutary an observance, now "spreading through almost all the world," and remembering how we were terrified in the awful times that led to it, how we feared in the constant (assidui) earthquakes, "in the oft-recurring fires, the Sodomitic showers," &c. Now, surely, from whoever the letter might be, it would, as historic evidence, count for a trifle beside this sermon, which is the testimony, not of one man, but of the whole city that neither deposed him as mad, nor neglected multiplying manuscripts of it!

Now, if the *Englishman's Magazine*, just after the discussion that made these things so "well known," yet remained ignorant of the more important document's existence, it could not be so of the "Rogation" fast, because that is not confined to this document, but is the chief subject of Sidonius' letter too! And if the writer holds the "Rogation Days"—as he avoids all mention of them—to have had another origin, and consequently Avitus' Homily to be a forgery—in which case he should not say, "as is well known, there is but one slight clue," but "we can prove that, contrary to the general belief, there is but one," or, "we acknowledge or admit but one"—in that case, I say, the letter of Sidonius must be equally spurious with Avitus', and so, instead of "but one slight clue," there is none at all.

The next sentence says that this passage "may, or may not, describe" volcanic phenomena. Now I submit that all human records would be better turned to Omar's use, if this language may be used of any line of them, until a distinct version and exposition of that line has shown how it can bear each sense that it is affirmed it "may or may not." In this case, Dr. Colenso, who first affirmed so in the *Daily News* (Sept. 7th last), was challenged in that paper (Sept. 16th) to show how [either writer "may not," and though no one can be more interested to show this, he has not yet attempted it, nor any one.

My conclusion is, that Sir F. Palgrave must have been right in regarding (*Quarterly Review*, Oct., 1844) this as one of the most superabundantly attested pages in all history, and that in an age whence any record at all of such events was barely to be expected. As the two writers are simply all those extant of that generation and country, these events have, I submit—just what the Battle of Waterloo has—every witness possible; and also, in addition, what that battle has not, [since the Duke's death, the rare and peculiar witness of an anniversary observance, traced by no man to any other source; and this kept, or covenanted to be so, to this day over two whole nations.

Now, the readers of the *Englishman's Magazine* are finally told (p. 454) to regard the French vol-

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canoes, owing to this "doubtful or imperfect evidence," as "one of the many undecipherable pages," and "of those dark places of the past which the Creator, who, &c. . . conceals, &c." The question I would put is, are they quite sure it is the Creator who does so?—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
12th June, 1865. E. L. GARBETT.

KEY'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—Permit me to make a correction in a highly-flattering paragraph which appeared in your journal of the 3rd of this month, on the simple ground that it honoured me with a compliment to which I am not entitled. The words ran: "On the recommendation of the veteran Pott, and with the warm concurrence of Ritschl and Haupt, the heads of two opposite schools of Latinists in Germany, Herr Wagner has come to England to translate into German Professor Key's Crude Form Latin Grammar, with the view of its being introduced into all the schools and colleges of Germany," &c. Now, it is true that Pott, in the new edition of his "Etymologische Forschungen," has recommended my Grammar to the notice of his countrymen (2 part, 1 sec., p 225); it is also true that the highly-accomplished scholar, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, has proposed to me that he shall undertake a translation of my Grammar. Further, this gentleman has had the great advantage of attending the lectures of both Haupt and Ritschl, and is honoured with the friendship of the latter scholar. But, so far from his having come to England with any commission such as has been ascribed to him, he came here on business wholly unconnected with me, and I much doubt whether he had so much as heard of my Latin Grammar until after he was already settled in this country; nor have I any data for believing that the book is even now known to either Ritschl or Haupt. In justice, then, alike to Dr. W. Wagner and myself, I request admission for these few words.—Yours, &c.,
T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.
University College, London, June 14, 1865.

SCANDAL-MONGERING JOURNALISTS.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—A fortnight ago you inserted a letter in which I took occasion to call your attention to a tribe of journalists who devote their powers to the portrayal of the interior of the House of Commons. The criticism upon which I then ventured has, it appears, excited the anger of one of that body, who has honoured me with half a column of vivacious abuse in that distinguished light of public opinion, *The Morning Star*. The writer has favoured me, in the course of his paragraph, with a choice assortment of epithets, culminating in that most dreadful of all, "hot-tempered little Tory." We all know with how little judgment this style of argument is usually used, and that the wisest course is to take no notice of it. I would, therefore, only hint to the writer in question, that the matter of which I complained concerned literature, and not politics; and that if he is anxious to rebut an accusation of personality, it is hardly wise for him to travel out of the record, and to apply what he obviously means for an offensive epithet to what he imagines to be the political principles of his adversary.

To his arguments in defence of the perpetual publication of tittle-tattle there is, however, some answer. He says that "the moment a man is dead, and in many cases before, you may describe how he looks and what he does with photographic minuteness. . . . Let it only be put between boards—let it only avoid the columns of a penny newspaper—and the description may be as faithful and exact as you please." I would put it to any reasonable man, whether this is the case—whether, on the contrary, such details would not be strenuously condemned by every man of ordinary good feeling and self-respect. One whose authority will scarcely be questioned by *The Star* has complained in rather strong terms of those who "keep nothing sacred," under the plea that "'tis but just the many-headed beast should 'know.'" Probably too few of these gentlemen would have much relish for the epithet of "carion vulture" which the same poet bestows on those who rake up scandals concerning the dead. And if it be wrong thus to profane the tomb, it can hardly be right to pander to the same vulgar appetite for gossip, even though the subject of it be still amongst the living. Again, my friend asks, "Why should any detail which is not scurrilous nor scandalous be withheld from

the public, if the public wishes to know it? Why should I not, if there is a demand for such information, measure, for popular delectation, the length of any honourable member's nose, and express it accurately in decimals?" To this question I would simply reply—because literature is not a mere matter of demand and supply. There is a demand among a certain class for the dirty details of the Divorce Court. Is that any reason for their being supplied by journals which profess to guide and elevate the popular taste? It is upon some such theory as this that the lowest class of shopkeeper regulates his business. Probably the writer in *The Star* would hardly care to be ranked with him and his fellows. Finally, we are told that this gossip is of real political service to the "great people," inasmuch as it quickens the interest of the masses, who will not read the debates, because they know nothing of the speakers. To this I would reply that a mere statement like this is worth nothing, and that as far as my own average experience goes, I find that these articles are read solely by those who already take an interest in political affairs. Whether they derive any real information from them is more than doubtful; the probability is, however, that they serve merely to confirm existing prejudices and to feed an appetite for scandal.

My unknown friend of *The Star* twits me with my anonymity. As I write of those who themselves are, to the public at all events, anonymous also, I prefer to retain it, and to subscribe myself your faithful servant,
June 13, 1865. H.

FAIREFAX'S TASSO.*

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—Few productions of the Elizabethan age are more famous than the translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," by Edward Fairfax, first published in the year 1600. But while high authorities have concurred in giving it an eminent place in English poetry, how is it, may I ask, that no properly-revised edition of the work has yet been given to the world? Mr. Charles Knight republished Fairfax in 1817, and again in 1844; but those editions (now out of print) were put forth without any pretension to critical sagacity in the revision of the text: in both, indeed, may be found a number of errors repeated from the old copy, added to a few contributed by the modern printer. In 1858 came forth the latest edition of "Godfrey of Bulloigne," under the supervision of the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, who enjoyed the reputation of being a man of taste and extensive reading. He says, "The text . . . is formed upon a collation of the first and second editions." Handsomely printed and illustrated, and forming one of Routledge's series of British Poets, this re-issue is very attractive externally; but on closer examination it proves a veritable "Apple of Sodom." It swarms with blunders, and—having compared the text throughout with the folio of 1600—I feel justified in applying the words by which its editor characterises the edition of 1749: "The text is everywhere corrupted, and the book is worthless." I will venture to encroach upon your space so far as to give four lines selected from as many successive stanzas (bk. iii., st. 44–7), that you may judge of the care exercised in sending the poem through the press:—

Willmott.—Not strong Argantes thou ht his life was sure.

Fairefax.—Nor strong Argantes thought his life was sure.

Willmott.—And lifted up his feeble eyes beneath.

Fairefax.—And lifted vp his feeble eies vneath.

Willmott.—He speaks no word, yet makes his signs to pray.

Fairefax.—He speaks no word, yet makes he signes to pray.

Willmott.—Lordlings, behold this bloody reeking blade.

Fairefax.—Lordings, behold this bloodie reeking blade.

On almost every page appear such readings as "eastern" for "western," "first" for "fierce," "truth" for "ruth," "halbert" for "hawberk." To crown all, the punctuation is singularly bad, and in some places seems to be ingeniously arranged so as to pervert the sense as absurdly as possible.

Permit me, Sir, to express a hope that this unfortunate book may soon be consigned to the same tomb with Bentley's Milton and Monck Mason's Massinger, and that some competent editor will give us in its room an edition worthy of the original author, the translator, and their theme.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W.M.

* Fairfax's name is so spelt in accordance with the orthography of the first edition, where it twice appears so. Modern writers have Fairfax.

SCIENCE.

NORTH OR SOUTH?

IT is high time that these words should be brought back to their geographical moorings: so long have they drifted on a gigantic political wave, that their oral significance has all but suffered shipwreck.

They will, however, if we are not mistaken, still serve for a battle cry—even in their restricted sense; but this time the scene will lie in the old world, and the war will be bloodless.

Of course, we must have a Polar expedition—that, like the Nile, is "settled." But to which Pole—north or south?

This is a question which will surprise many, and we may as well remark, in self-defence, that we are perfectly well aware that all the routes discussed by Osborne, Maury, Markham, Petermann, and others, all lead to the North Pole. In fact, the pole has been pretty well settled, like the expedition. But while, thanks to the energetic leadership of Sir R. Murchison, geographers are marshalling their forces for a contemplated northward journey, the Astronomer Royal comes on the field, and bids all scientific men follow him southwards, where there is more work to be done.

He remarks in a letter to Sir R. Murchison:—"I have learned, through the public papers, the tenor of late discussions at the Royal Geographical Society in reference to a proposal for an expedition towards the North Pole. I gather from these that the object proposed, as bearing on science, is not so much specific as general; that there is no single point of very great importance to be obtained, but a number of co-ordinate objects, whose aggregate would be valuable. And I conclude that the field is still open for another proposal, which would give opportunity for the determination of various results, corresponding in kind and in importance to those of the proposed Northern expedition, though in a different locality, and would also give information on a point of great importance to astronomy, which must be sought within a few years, and which it is desirable to obtain as early as possible."

This, then, is the point: while science in general would be aided greatly by an expedition to either pole, astronomy, in particular, would gain by a Southern one.

Nay, taking for granted that we shall not hesitate to do what our forefathers did, we might go further, and say that an expedition must soon set out southwards, to pave the way for a subsequent one, having precisely the same object as the one commanded by Cook in 1769—"The most celebrated of all the British expeditions."

The apple of discord, we need scarcely remark, is the approaching transit of Venus in 1882. The many other arguments for a south-polar expedition which can be gathered from the most cursory examination of Petermann's last map, the *Karte der Arktischen und Antarktischen Regionen zur Uebersicht des geographischen Standpunktes im J. 1865*, are not referred to. Captain Wilkes is not envied his large possessions in that southern land, many parts of which are still to let. Nor is it a *sine quid non* that Ross' point, of February, 1842, is to be surpassed.

The fact is this: Sabrina Land, lying on the polar circle in east longitude 120, is one of the places where, if the approaching transit is to be really utilized to its fullest extent, observations must be made. The Astronomer Royal knows not either that we can get there, or that observations in latitude 65° on the 6th of December will be possible. He, therefore, is naturally anxious that these fundamental points should be settled as soon as possible.

There is no need that we should insist upon the great importance which attaches to the observation of the next transit of Venus. It affords the best, though not the only means we earth-dwellers possess of solving the noblest problem in astronomy, and it is doubly important at the present time, as the value deduced from the transit observed by Cook we now know to be considerably wrong—a fact which endorses the suspicion which has always attached to some of the observations with which his view of the nature of the investigations were combined.

But perhaps some of our readers will be glad to know why it is necessary to go so far from home to make the observation. We will explain this as briefly as possible.

The method depends upon a comparison of the length of time during which the planet appears on the sun's disc at different places, and

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to strengthen this comparison, we must make the difference as marked as possible. How is this to be accomplished?

Although the transit will not occur till 1882, we already know the instant and place (true perhaps to a second of time and arc) at which the planet will enter and leave the solar disc—in other words, we know exactly how the earth will be hanging in space as seen from the sun—how much the south pole will be tipped up—how the axis will exactly lie. We are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. de la Rue, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, to show how the earth will be situated at the moments of ingress and egress. Now if we draw two planes cutting

which, on the mean, is 0.83 nearly; so that the whole shortening is represented by 1.78 (the geometrical possible maximum being 2.00). That locality, therefore, is very favourable. The Southern States, as far as the Gulf of Mexico, without much diminution of parallactic effect, would have the advantage of a higher sun at egress. Another favourable place is Bermuda; the parallactic number for ingress is 0.9, and that for egress is also 0.9; so that the whole shortening is 1.80. The circumstances, therefore, are exceedingly favourable for the selection of observing-stations at which the duration of transit will be much shortened.

"Selecting, secondly, the parts of the earth

and Repulse Bay. Its number for acceleration of ingress would be 0.95, and that for retardation of egress would be about 0.66; so that the whole lengthening of transit would be represented by 1.61; a very large amount (the geometrical possible maximum being 2.00). Combining this with the observations at Bermuda, the whole difference of durations would be represented by 3.41 (the geometrical maximum being 4.00). And, supposing the latitude of the station to be 65° South, and the sun's south polar distance to be 67° 27', the sun's altitude at each observation is 4° 6'; which, if the weather is favourable and the sky not liable to banks of haze near the horizon, is sufficient.

"But this point near Sabrina Land is the only one which is suitable for the observation. If we change the station at all, then, in order to obtain a place where the sun at one observation will not be excessively low, or even below the horizon, we must change it a great deal. Suppose, now, for example, we took a point of the Antarctic Continent opposite to Sabrina Land. Then at ingress the acceleration would be represented by 0.5 only, and at egress the retardation would be 0.1, giving a lengthening of the transit by 0.6 instead of 1.61, and a difference with Bermuda of 2.4 instead of 3.4. On the other hand, the sun would be high at each of the observations."

In the letter to which we have before alluded the Astronomer Royal remarks:—

"I think it very desirable that a reconnaissance should be made of the points under consideration; and that it should not be long deferred. The first locality to be examined is that in 7^h East longitude, between Sabrina Land and Repulse Bay; and the points to be ascertained are—(1) whether the coast is accessible on December 6; (2), whether a latitude of 65° can be reached; (3), whether the sun can usually be seen well on December 6 at three hours on each side of the lower meridian, or, more precisely, at 2^h and 8^h Greenwich mean solar time. Should the answer to the first or third of these questions be negative, then it would be proper to examine other portions of the South Continent, say in longitude not very different from 5^h West, but with no particular restriction, except that of gaining the highest possible south latitude. And the only point for inquiry would be, how well the sun can usually be seen on December 6 at 2^h and 8^h Greenwich mean solar time."

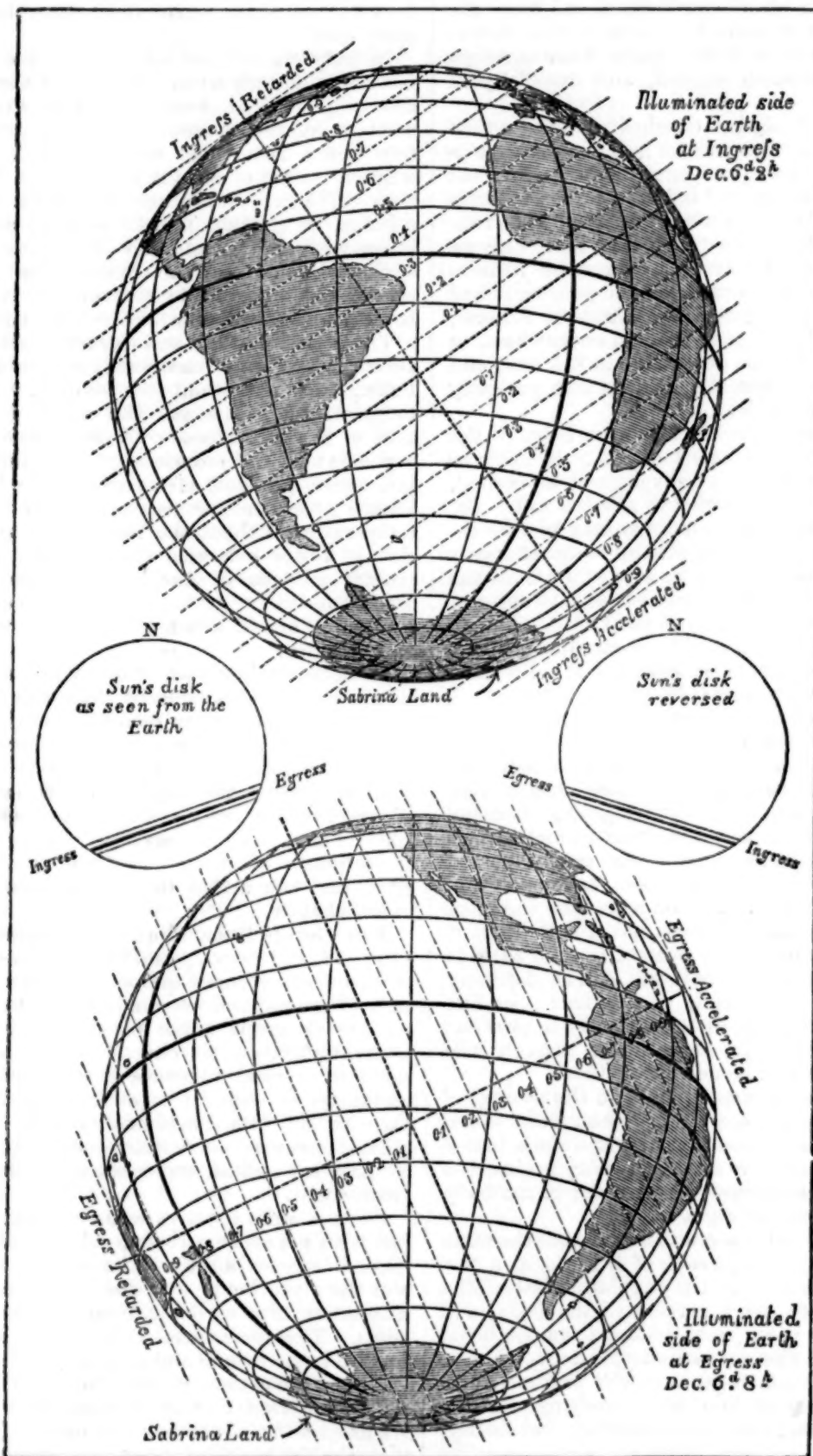
The letter goes on to state that "in the event of such an expedition being undertaken, the precise determinations indicated as bearing on the astronomical question must (from the nature of the case) take precedence of all others. But there would be no difficulty in combining with them any other inquiries, of geography, geology, hydrography, magnetism, meteorology, natural history, or any other subject for which the localities are suitable."

ON THE CHEMICAL CIRCULATION IN THE BODY.

THIS was the title chosen by Dr. Bence Jones for his remarkable lecture delivered at the Royal Institution on the 26th ult. "All our knowledge," he says, "usually passes through three stages as it advances to perfection. First, a stage in which we think we know everything; then a stage in which we find we know nothing; and, finally, a stage in which we rapidly obtain those clear and connected ideas in which all sound knowledge consists."

It is consoling to learn from such an authority that whereas, as regards the absorbent system of animals, and the mode of action of remedies, we have long been in the first or second stage, there is now reason for believing that in regard to these subjects we are about to enter on the third stage. We owe to Harvey the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and thanks to the acumen of Dr. Bence Jones, there is the dawn of another—a chemical circulation, dependent in part on the mechanical circulation, but carried on mostly by diffusion from the blood into the textures, and from the textures into the absorbents, which thus become necessary agents for performing those actions of oxidation and nutrition on which, in great part, animal life depends.

As spectrum-analysis now determines for us the chemical composition and the physical constitution even of substances outside those circulating bodies that constitute our solar system, so in the microcosm of our own bodies substances that are outside the circulating system of the blood can (by the light they give off when burnt) be analyzed with such delicacy, that elements can



the centre of the earth, tangent to those parts of the sun's limb at which the planet will enter and leave the solar disc, we shall recognize in a moment that some parts of the earth will see the planet enter the disc sooner than others. Some parts, on the other hand, will see it leave the disc later—in other words, according to the position of a place with reference to the plane of which we have spoken both ingress and egress will be accelerated or retarded, as the case may be.

Now, if we can find a place where both the ingress will be accelerated and the egress retarded, and another where the ingress is retarded and the egress is accelerated, we shall get what we want, the greatest difference in the duration of the transit.

"Selecting, then (we quote from a paper by Mr. Airy in the 'Monthly Notices'), the parts of the earth at which the duration of transit would be shortest, it is seen at once that in the seaboard of the United States of America the ingress is retarded by a quantity represented by 0.95, and the egress is accelerated by a quantity

at which the duration of transit would be longest, it will be found that the choice is more limited, and the practical difficulties rather greater. For the acceleration of ingress at 2^h Greenwich mean time, the observing-station ought to be on the right side of the diagram; and for the retardation of egress at 8^h Greenwich mean time, it ought to be on the left side of the diagram. It is impossible to satisfy these conditions, except by a station on the Antarctic Continent, at which the sun will pass below the pole in the time intermediate between 2^h and 8^h. And, as the sun will be low, and as any attempt to gain a higher sun at one of the critical phenomena will give a lower sun at the other, it is desirable that the hour-angles be equal at the two, but one west of the meridian and the other east. As the duration of the transit is (nearly) six hours, the station must be so chosen that the ingress will take place three hours before the sun's passage below the pole, and the egress three hours after the sun's passage below the pole. The place, therefore, must be in 7^h East longitude nearly. Such a position can be found between Sabrina Land

now be therein discovered which all other modes of analysis would entirely overlook.

The human body may be regarded as consisting of four parts—a funnel, a circle, an envelope, and a drain.

Mr. Graham has taught us the laws of diffusion which, modified by pressure, determine the passage of all substances from the funnel into the circulation, from the circulation into the tissues or ducts, and from the tissues back through the absorbents to the circulation.

The circulation must not be regarded as the stem of a tree curled round on itself, but rather as a series of circles formed by each terminal branch-twig joining a terminal twig of the root. The enormous number of these terminal circles may be seen in any injected preparation of any part of the body. The whole substance seems to consist of these vessels alone. The walls of these vessels are of the finest membrane, through which diffusion takes place with the greatest rapidity into the tissues beyond the circulation. These tissues constitute the different organs of the body, nerves, muscles, glands, ligaments, bones, &c. Each particle of each nerve, muscle, or gland, is encompassed by blood-vessels, on which its growth and its action depend; but there are some few spots in the body where blood-vessels would be dangerous to the function of the part. These parts may be called the fixed stars of our microcosm; they seem outside the circulating system which binds together the rest of the body.

The most numerous of these "fixed stars" are the cartilages of the joints; and at a far greater distance may be placed the most remarkable twin stars of our body, the crystalline lenses, which, without any circulation of their own, are separated from all circulation by an aqueous and glassy fluid, which themselves also have no circulation. The lenses then might well be thought to be altogether free from the multitude of disturbing substances that enter through the funnel into the circulation of man.

The lenses, the humours of the eye, and the cartilages of the joints, thus constitute the parts of the envelope most distant from the vessels, whilst the proper tissues of the various organs of the body constitute the parts of the envelope most immediately touching the circulation. The absorbent system and the ducts of glands constitute the drains by which substances that have passed out of the circle into the envelope are taken up into the circulation again or pass out of the body.

It has long been known that bile would diffuse into every texture; that madder would diffuse into the bones and into the foetus, and urate of soda into the joints; carbazotic or picric acid into the skin; mercury into the gums; lead into the gums and muscles, and silver into the skin; and it has long been known that multitudes of substances would run through the funnel into the circulation and out through the envelope into some of the drains. But it was left to Dr. Bence Jones to suggest that both in animals and in plants* spectrum-analysis ought to determine with certainty where diffusing substances go to; how long they are in going out of the circle into the envelope, how long they stay in the envelope, and how quickly they cease to appear in the drain; and with Dr. Dupré's help a long investigation on the rate of passage of crystalloids into and out of the textures of the body has been undertaken, which shows the fraction of a grain which can be detected. The delicacy of the spectrum-analysis may be seen in this table:—

Chlorate of soda.....	153000000
Carbonate of lithia	8000000
Chloride of strontium	1000000
Chloride of barium.....	1000000
Chloride of potass	50000
Chloride of lithium	15000000
Chloride of rubidium	10000
Chloride of cesium	10000

The spectrum of lithium, which has been detected in very many substances, is very characteristic and very perceptible, and some approximation to a quantitative determination may be arrived at by observing the amount of substance that requires to be burnt to obtain the reaction, and by the necessity, in some cases, for the removal of interfering substances previous to the combustion. Thus three degrees may readily be observed. The highest amount of lithia is present when each particle of the substance when introduced into the flame gives the lithia re-

action; and a smaller amount of lithia is present when the whole of a lens or of an organ must be extracted with water to remove the lithia previous to the combustion; and the smallest trace is present when the substance has to be incinerated, the ash treated with sulphuric acid, the excess of acid driven off, the dry residue extracted with absolute alcohol, the alcohol evaporated, and the dry residue tested. These three quantities may be designated as the slightest trace, a trace, and plenty.

As soon as experiments on man and animals showed that the infinitesimal quantities taken in with the food were rarely to be perceived in the envelope, experiments were made to determine how quickly the lithium diffused from the funnel into the blood circulation, and from the circulation into the envelope, and whether it was to be found in those distant parts of the envelope where no circulation existed, and especially in the lens of the eye.

Dr. Bence Jones has conclusively shown that lithium will pass everywhere into the textures in between four and fifteen minutes, when injected into the circulation, and between fifteen minutes and twenty-six hours when taken in by the funnel. It then became a question of some interest to determine after how many days the lithium ceased to be detected in the envelope after it had been taken. Two grains of chloride of lithium, which in six hours gave lithium everywhere, in six days ceased to be detectable in the lens, and even in three days the lithium was probably diminishing in the lens.

Having thus gained a clear knowledge of the time it takes for a small quantity of lithia to pass in and out of the envelope of an animal, —the numerous experiments alluded to by Dr. Bence Jones were made on a guinea pig, he resolved to trace the passage of lithium into that part of the envelope which is most distant from the blood circulation in man, and he did it in spite of the apparent impossibility of the task. Ashuman eyes themselves were not procurable for his purpose, the cataracts removed by Mr. Bowman and Mr. Critchett, were called into requisition. A few minutes, or a few hours, or a few days before the operation for cataract, twenty grains of carbonate of lithia dissolved in water were administered. It results from these experiments, that in the human body twenty grains of carbonate of lithia poured into the funnel in two and a-half hours will have partly passed into every particle of the envelope and beyond the blood circulation even into the most distant parts, and in three and a-half hours it will be more distinctly present in each particle of the lens. In four days it will still be distinctly present in each particle of the lens. In five days it will have begun most clearly to pass out of the lens, and in seven days scarcely the smallest trace will be detectable there.

A long series of experiments on the passage of lithium out by a drain, after it had been taken in by the funnel, showed nearly the same fact—namely, that after a dose of twenty grains, the lithium was not entirely thrown out of the body under six, seven, or eight days.

Thus, then, both in animals and man the same law obtains. A single dose of lithium in a few minutes passes through the circulation into all the ducts and into every particle of the body, and even into the parts most distant from the blood circulation.* There it remains for a much longer time than it took to get into the textures, probably for three or four days, varying with the quantity taken; then it diminishes, and finally, in six, seven, or eight days, the whole quantity is thrown out of the body.

In animals it is very difficult accurately to determine the time when a single dose is removed, for a portion passes out in the perspiration and gets into the hair, and the animal thence redoses itself with the lithium which had already passed through the blood-circulation into the envelope and out by the skin drain, and this redosing may be continued over and over again.

Having thus traced the lithium in and out of the envelope, a question of greater importance arises—What does the lithium or other alkaline salt do whilst it is in the envelope? In other words, what is the action of alkalies in the system? What is the action of carbonated alkali at a temperature of 38° C. (100° Fahr.), when oxygen at the same time is present, on—1st, organic acids; 2nd, neutral hydrocarbons; 3rd, fatty matter; and 4th, albuminous substances?

The most remarkable instance of the action of alkali when organic acid and oxygen are in contact is in the decomposition of pyrogallie

acid. If oxygen and pyrogallie acid are placed in contact, no action takes place if alkali be not added; but immediately on the addition of potass, action begins; the pyrogallie acid is unable to keep its composition, and is burnt by the oxygen aided by the alkali. More stable acids of lower composition are produced, and these combine with the alkali and liberate carbonic acid. If carbonated instead of caustic alkali be used, the action is not nearly so rapid or complete as with caustic alkali.

The best example of the destruction of a neutral hydrocarbon by oxygen aided by alkali is in the reduction of oxide of copper by sugar. The metallic oxide furnishes the oxygen, the alkali assists the formation of acid in the sugar, and draws it out of the sugar, destroying the neutral compound.

In fatty matters the alkali splits the fat into fatty acid and glycerine, and forms a soap with the acid. Oil of bitter almonds exposed to common oxygen or ozonized oxygen absorbed in two hours two cubic centimetres of oxygen; with carbonate of soda it absorbed in the same time 2.75 cc. When mixed with an alcoholic solution of potash, heated benzoic acid combines with the potash, and the whole contents of the tube solidify; the alkali causes the oxidation of the oil; and by extreme oxidation carbonic acid and water would be the final results.

The action of alkali and oxygen on albuminous substances at low or moderate temperatures, 100° Fahr., has not been yet studied. At high temperatures with alkali the entire decomposition of the substance with the production of carbonic acid and ammonia, and a multitude of less perfect products of oxidation, have long been known; the same substances oxidized at a higher temperature without the presence of alkali give rise to fewer intermediate products, and to a greater amount of the ultimate products of oxidation—viz., water, carbonic acid, and ammonia, out of which the albumen was originally formed.

M. Béchamp has stated that by the oxidation of albumen by manganic acid urea was produced, but this proved to be benzoic acid; and probably kreatin, uric acid, urea, and other products, will not be obtained from albuminous substances until we follow the method of oxidation that occurs in the body—viz., a temperature of 100° Fahr., a moderately strong solution of carbonate of soda, and basic phosphate of soda, and the action of oxygen possibly in an ozonized state.

Von Gorup Basanez (Liebig's Annalen, vol. cx., p. 86, and cxxv., p. 207) has traced the action of ozone at ordinary temperatures on a multitude of animal and vegetable substances.

Cane or grape sugar when in contact with ozone undergoes no change, but where grape sugar is exposed to ozone with potass, soda, or carbonate of soda, it is entirely oxidized, and carbonic and formic acids only result. When no alkali is present no action occurs. Cane sugar oxidizes with alkali and ozone much slower than grape sugar.

Olein is quite inactive when exposed to ozone, but with potass or carbonate of soda the olein is immediately oxidized. The olein is saponified and the glycerine is oxidized into acrolein, and ultimately into carbonic, formic, and propionic acids. The oleic acid is much more slowly oxidized into formic and carbonic acid.

Hence the action of alkalies out of the body on the different classes of substances of which we are built up is sufficiently clear. The alkali disturbs the equilibrium of the elements in the organic body by its affinity for acids. Aided by oxygen and heat, more or less complex acids are formed from the neutral substances, and if the action of the alkali is sufficiently continued, carbonic acid water and ammonia alone remain.

The progress of therapeutics probably depends on the application of our knowledge of the action, out of the body, of different medicines on the different chemical constituents of the body, to the explanation of the action of the same substances on the components of the textures in the body.

As alkali out of the body promotes oxidation, so doubtless the same action takes place in each particle of the textures to which the alkali is carried. Thus carbonate of lithia, soda, and potass, lime, magnesia, rubidium, cesium, are indirectly oxidizing agents, increasing chemical action in the different substances of which the textures are composed, according to the amount of the different alkalies that can diffuse into the textures, according to the different properties of the substances capable of oxidation that happen to be in the textures, and according to the amount and active state of the oxygen present

* Cress sown on paper, when one inch high, had the paper moistened with water containing a little chloride of lithium, in ten minutes and twelve minutes the lithium was detected in the leaves.

* When seven grains of carbonate of lithia were given eight hours before delivery, the lithium was detected in each particle of the umbilical cord.

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and the amount of heat that assists the action, and according to the facilities for the removal of the products of the combustion.

Chloride of rubidium and cesium follow the same law as chloride of lithium, in that these substances pass into the crystalline lens, and can be detected there; but the evidence is much less distinct than in the case of lithium.

There can be no reasonable doubt that as alkalies pass in, so vegetable acids, if not stopped by the alkaline fluid that is contained in the circulation, will pass into every particle of the textures, and when there these acids must have exactly the reverse action to alkalies. By lessening the alkalescence of the tissues, vegetable acids must tend to stop the oxidizing process.

As starch, sugar, and alcohol may be looked upon as becoming in the body vegetable acids, there is here a vast field for research, for there can be no doubt that the sugar and alcohol of our food pass at least as quickly as alkalies into the vascular and non-vascular textures of our bodies.

How far mineral acids can penetrate into the textures cannot be determined, and it may well be doubted if they reach the textures at all, although, by rendering the blood less alkaline, they must indirectly render the diffusing fluid in the textures less alkaline also.

Alkaloids we hope to detect diffusing into the textures in the same way, if not at the same rate, as alkalies. How they act on the different components of the textures of the body, chemistry at present has not determined. The action of alkaloids on sugars, fatty matters, and albumen at first sight appears altogether unproved.

Even the action of ammonia in the different tissues of the body is not yet made out.

Judging from the action of alkalies, there can be little doubt that alkaloids in a very few minutes diffuse into every texture, and act according to their powers on the different substances with which they come into contact.

There is also another vast field for inquiry opened—what is the action of the metallic salts on the water, salts, hydrocarbons, fats, albuminous substances of which each tissue is built up? How do the metallic salts influence the oxidation and nutrition going on in the textures? The power of the salts of silver, lead, and mercury, &c., to form insoluble or soluble compounds with albumen out of the body seems to indicate the action of these substances on the albuminous matter in the body. A compound with the albumen may be formed which may check the action of the organ, or the metal may be reduced or form a sulphide, as with silver salts, and may be deposited in the textures and there remain, rendering the organ useless, as with lead salts; or the metallic salt may set up a more active chemical change in the albuminous textures or substances with which it is brought into direct contact, and this chemical action may rise to that degree which is known as inflammation; the salts of mercury may be taken as examples of substances possessing this action.

From this view of the rapid passage of crystalloid substances into the vascular and non-vascular textures of our bodies, there arises a feeling of surprise that under such constantly varying conditions the different functions of the different parts can be carried on. There is, however, from these experiments, but little room to doubt that substances like water, alcohol, salt, and sugar, assisted by the mechanical circulation of the blood, can in a few minutes pass by diffusion into each particle of our textures; and, if once in them, these substances must take part in the changes of matter and force that are proceeding there, according to the amount of substance that enters in; according to the chemical properties that the substance possesses; and according to the conditions and times during which the action proceeds.

Thus, this circulation of diffusion rises even to an equal if not to a greater importance than that other more mechanical circulation of the blood, which indeed, in two out of the four grand divisions of animals, is almost absent, and during the early weeks of our own foetal life is entirely wanting; and in this chemical circulation we recognize a link between the lowest vegetable and the highest animal creation, since this diffusion is a necessary condition on which the chemical actions in both kingdoms of nature depend.

To sum up, there are good grounds for believing that there exists within us, in addition to the mechanical or animal circulation of the blood, another, and a greater and a more strictly chemical circulation, closely resembling, if not

identical with, that which obtains in the lower divisions of animals and in vegetables. A circulation in which substances continually pass from the outside of the body into the blood, and through the blood into the textures, and from the textures either into the ducts, by which they again pass back into the blood, or are thrown out of the body; or into the absorbents, by which they are again taken back into the blood, again to pass from it into the textures.

This chemical circulation leads directly to two most important inquiries: First, whether substances that diffuse into this larger circulation act as they would do out of the body under somewhat similar circumstances upon the different substances with which they come into contact in the different textures; either promoting the formation of new compounds, or giving rise to decompositions in the substances that are present in the tissues.

And, secondly, whether the chemical force, which may have been latent for ages in the mineral and vegetable substances that can enter, by our vegetable and mineral food and medicine, into this larger circulation, may be so given out in the textures as to increase or diminish those actions of oxidation, motion, sensation, and growth, which almost, although not altogether, constitute that assemblage of correlated actions which we sum up in two words—Animal Life.

THE LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

IT is somewhat remarkable, considering the wide diffusion of mathematical learning, that there has not been for many years past any mathematical society in this metropolis. The Royal Society, indeed, receives mathematical papers, but without giving them any preference over other subjects. No other of the old learned societies has even a mathematical section.

An attempt, which we hope will prove as successful as it is bold, has at last been made to supply this want. The new society, styled the London Mathematical Society, has now held several very interesting meetings, and includes among its members many of the most eminent mathematicians of the day. We believe the merit of the first suggestion is due to the present distinguished President, Professor De Morgan.

We call the attempt a bold one, because the general character of mathematical investigations, and especially of those researches in the higher branches of the science which alone can lay claim to novelty, are but ill adapted for rapid oral discussion, and often fail to be appreciated when merely heard.

But the interest of the meetings already held forms a good practical refutation of this doubt, while, on the other hand, there is an evident need of some means of interchange of thought among mathematicians which no journal can supply, and which the existing mathematical journals in England and on the Continent have not even attempted. Questions on which no one man can greatly enlighten his rivals may receive elucidation by a united effort, and improvements in details which no one would think of sufficient separate importance to warrant his writing a paper to explain them, may be usefully suggested as criticisms at the meetings of a society. It is also to be hoped that the Mathematical Society will in some measure correct the tendency to resolve mathematics into a huge collection of isolated problems, which has spread from examination papers into the pages of the journals, and the habits, at all events, of English thought. This point is pithily expressed in the President's introductory address:—

"The English mathematical world of the present day takes its tone principally from the Cambridge examinations; there is no doubt of that, and there is no use in denying it. The Cambridge examination is nothing but a hard trial of what we must call problems—since they call them so—between the senior wrangler that is to be of this present January and the senior wrangler of some three or four years ago. The whole object seems to be to produce problems, or, as I should prefer to call them, hard ten-minute conundrums. It is impossible in such an examination to propose a matter that would take a competent mathematician two or three hours to solve, and for the consideration of which it would be necessary for him to draw his materials from different quarters, so as to bring his knowledge to bear most effectually on the particular subject. It must be one of our objects to introduce into our own discussions something more like problems properly so called."

To bring together the *disjecta membra* of this

science and the men of ability who are willing to devote some leisure to studies which they deem

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

is a worthy object for the new society. The names of the members and officers of the society, of the President and Vice-President (Dr. Hirst), are a sufficient guarantee for the comprehensive spirit in which it will be conducted, and mathematics have been so long a branch of liberal education, that there must be a large number of persons who will eagerly join in a venture which has so fair a prospect of an honourable and successful issue.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE President of the Royal College of Surgeons has issued cards for a *conversazione* to be held at the College on Wednesday, the 28th of June, at nine o'clock.

THE candidates for the vacant professorship of zoology at the Paris Faculty of Sciences, are as follows: In the first rank, M. Blanchard, member of the Institute; in the second rank, M. Gervais, correspondent of the Institute, professor at the Montpellier Faculty of Sciences; in the third rank, M. Hollard, professor at the Poitiers Faculty of Sciences.

At the last Friday evening meeting of the Royal Institution, Mr. Ladd exhibited in the library a powerful thermo-electric battery, made in the manner discovered by Marcus, of Vienna. Although the instrument consisted of but ten pairs, and the means of heating it by a row of gas jets had been hastily devised, yet on making and breaking the circuit a spark was readily obtained. The current from this thermo-battery sent round an electro-magnet lifted a very considerable weight. We hope shortly to return to this new thermo-electric pile, which is at present exciting much interest and attention in the scientific world.

THE "Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society" announces that the first number of the Journal of the Society, edited by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, will appear shortly. Each number will contain eighty pages of letterpress and two or more woodcuts or lithographs; and the volume, which will consist of four numbers, will be sold to subscribers for 1*l.*; to non-subscribers the price of the volume will be 1*l.* 5*s.* Two numbers will be issued in the present year.

FATHER SECCHI has sent to *Les Mondes*, and also to the Paris Academy of Sciences, the following description of a singular red star of the sixth magnitude. This star is about 2' distant from the double star ϵ 928, its A. R. being 6*h.* 27*m.*, and its $\delta + 38^{\circ} 21'$. The star spectrum ends in the middle of the green, being formed exclusively of the less refrangible rays. The appearance of the spectrum is first a beautiful red zone, then a dark interval, then a yellow band, another dark space, and at last a green band, which abruptly terminates the spectrum. M. Secchi remarks that though he has observed many coloured stars, he has never found any of their spectra similar to this. "May it not be possible," he says, "that we too quickly conclude that the discontinuity of the spectra of stars and of nebulae are the effects of the absorption of their atmospheres?" Comparing the spectrum of this red star with a similar light emitted by a Geissler's tube, he was surprised to find that both ended in the middle of the green, and the only difference between them being that the latter was formed of fine bands nearly equi-distant. These phenomena appear, he says, to favour the opinion that the bands are not due to simple absorption, but to a true radiation, as in the planetary nebulae.

FATHER SECCHI also states in *Les Mondes* that on account of the good position of Saturn, he has carefully examined its spectrum, and finds that a strong black line in the middle of the red does not coincide with the bands due to our atmosphere; the only atmospheric line it is near being that called C_{ϵ} by Sir D. Brewster. The comparison was made the same evening with the moon, and on the day following with the sun at the horizon. A more precise determination will show if this dark line of Saturn, which is more marked upon the ring than upon the planet, is identical with that in the spectrum of Jupiter. M. Secchi has since made this determination, and the result is stated in the last meeting of the Paris Academy, to which we refer our readers.

THE *Alpine Journal* announces that the King of Italy has conferred the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus on Messrs. J. Ball, W. Mathews, and

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F. F. Tuckett, in consideration of their scientific and geographical investigations in the Alps. Mr. Ball has contributed more than any man alive to the acquisition of that extensive knowledge of all parts of the Alps now possessed, and the two other gentlemen have been the most persevering and successful explorers of the Graian and Tarentaise groups. Their labours, with the assistance of other Englishmen, have evolved order and accuracy out of the chaos of the old Sardinian maps, executed in the days before a chamois hunter was king.

THE last number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* which we have received contains elements and an ephemeris of the newly-discovered asteroid, the eighty-third of the group, which has been named Beatrice.

THE Emperor of Austria has recently presented to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the sum of 15,000 florins. Although the amount is not very large, the gift is a graceful one, because it was taken from his Majesty's privy purse, and was sent to Pesth without either the co-operation or knowledge of the Hungarian Chancery. His Majesty received a deputation from the Academy in the course of his recent visit to Pesth.

In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Mr. Milner Gibson gave some explanations with respect to the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. Some time ago there was a congress at Brussels composed of the representatives of the principal maritime powers, which decided that it would be desirable that ocean statistics should be collected for the benefit of navigators. The English Government agreed to co-operate with the Governments of France, the United States, and some other countries. It then became necessary to furnish merchant vessels with forms to be filled up, and thus certain facts were to be collected. The Board of Trade, being in connexion with the mercantile marine, was naturally employed to circulate these forms, and this was the way in which the Board became connected with the subject. With regard to the appointment of a successor to Admiral Fitzroy, whose scientific acquirements and services to meteorology were duly acknowledged by Mr. Gibson, it was stated that the Board of Trade was now awaiting the opinion of the Royal Society as to whether the science of meteorology was in a sufficiently perfect state to warrant the expenditure of the money necessary for continuing the weather forecasts. The duties of the late Admiral are now being performed by his assistants. The original object of the department—the collection of statistics by merchant vessels—has been almost entirely abandoned.

It is well known that gases diffuse more rapidly through biscuit-ware than through India-rubber. Mr. Ansell, however, whilst pursuing his interesting experiments on diffusion which we have recently described, has made the following curious observation. He found that if a glass cylinder be intercepted in the middle by a plate of biscuit-ware, securely cemented in, and that then one end of the cylinder be covered with a thin sheet of India-rubber, and diffusion allowed to proceed through this body, the gas which has diffused through the India-rubber remains between that substance and the biscuit-ware, exerting considerable force, although the other end of the cylinder be perfectly open to the atmosphere. Coal gas shows this phenomena in a very marked degree. Mr. Ansell intends to investigate this fact when his other experiments are finished, and at present merely gives the above statement in last week's *Chemical News*.

THE *Medical Times* of last week contains the conclusion of a report of an important paper by Dr. Clouston on an outbreak of dysentery in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum (of which he is medical superintendent), caused by the effluvia from a field irrigated by sewage. The facts contained in this paper are thus summed up: "The majority of the patients attacked were inmates of the wards on the ground floor of the asylum, showing that the sewage effluvia is most concentrated near the ground. Little or no wind and a high barometrical pressure would seem to be the most favourable conditions for the injurious effects of the poison to manifest themselves. It would seem to be unsafe to apply sewage in any form to land with a stiff clay subsoil within 350 yards of human habitations. Diarrhoea in its ordinary form may also be caused by sewage exhalations. There are strong reasons for believing that the sewage effluvia which caused dysentery and diarrhoea in some persons may have caused typhoid fever in others. The sewage poison had a period of incubation in most cases

before the dysentery appeared: the length of this period was probably from three to five days. The dysentery was of a very fatal character, and the ipecacuanha treatment, so successful in tropical dysentery, was not so in this epidemic. The two morbid appearances most characteristic of this epidemic were—1st, a soft membranous deposit on the mucous membrane of the intestines; and 2nd, the diseased condition of the lower part of the small as well as the large intestine in all the cases."

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EOOZON CANADENSE.

THAT Professors King and Rowney should not find in the Serpentine of Connemara any evidence of organic structure, does not in the least surprise me. If I had been asked eight months ago whether such evidence existed, I should have unhesitatingly replied in the negative. But, as I have explained in the full account of *Eozoon Canadense* which I have contributed to the May number of the *Intellectual Observer*, the structure of the Connemara Serpentine is conformable, not to that of the *most*, but to that of the *least* characteristic part of the Canadian fossil; that conformity, however, being so close as to leave no doubt in my mind as to the organic origin of the former.

That Professors King and Rowney, however, should take upon themselves to affirm that the structures which have been described by Dr. Dawson, Professor T. Rupert Jones, and myself, in *Eozoon Canadense* are not organic, would, I own, have greatly surprised me, if I had not had previous experience of the audacity (I use this word advisedly, and am quite prepared to justify it if called on) with which Professor King hazards denials of statements made by men who have a scientific reputation to lose, in regard to matters which they have carefully investigated. Until Professor King (I say nothing of his colleague, since it is scarcely to be supposed that a Professor of Chemistry should claim authority on Microscopic Palæontology) shall have given some proof of his competence to estimate the value of evidence in this branch of scientific inquiry, I must rank him in the same category with those sagacious persons who still maintain that the flint implements were shaped out by a fortuitous succession of accidental blows, and not by human handiwork.

Not a single one among the many accomplished naturalists of this metropolis who have examined my preparations of *Eozoon* has thrown the least doubt on the validity of the inferences I have drawn from them; and I am authorized by my friend, Professor Milne-Edwards, who recently went through the whole subject with me, to express in the most unreserved manner his conviction of their truth. It happened that I was able to show him a thin section of a Canadian Serpentine, kindly left with me by Sir William Logan on his departure a few days before, in which a number of beautifully preserved fragments of the shell-wall *eozoon* have been aggregated in such a manner as precisely to resemble the aggregations of fragments of *nummulites* in modern nummulitic limestones. This specimen alone would satisfy any competent judge, that if we are not to credit *eozoon* with organic structure, we must equally refuse it to *nummulites*.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER.

THE CLONMACNOISE RUINS.

Belmont, near Galway, June 3.

I SEE it announced that some of the ruined edifices at Clonmacnoise, on the Shannon, are in course of repair and restoration under the immediate direction of the Rev. Charles Vignoles and the Rev. James Graves.

Much could be said respecting undertakings of the kind, particularly as regards the mode in which many of them have hitherto been conducted; but considering the high reputation of the gentlemen who are directing operations at Clonmacnoise, archaeologists may safely, I fully believe, accept them as guarantees that no restorations will be permitted except such as are strictly warranted, nor even anything added which cannot be rigidly vouched for as having been originally represented.

Still, too much caution cannot be exercised in completing the works in question; because we are all apt to be led away by our feelings and prepossessions, which often turn out to be wrong. To put a case: suppose at any future time the gables of that remarkable Lycian-like structure known as the Oratory of St. Gallerus, situated

in Kerry, were to become dilapidated; and it was intended to restore them. Of course, the description and figures of the building published by Dr. Petrie would be taken as a guide. But there is one important feature which some might feel themselves justified in restoring or adding; especially as they have the opinion of the highest authority in their favour. Dr. Petrie states that "each of the gables was terminated by a small stone cross, only the socket of which is remaining." Now I do not absolutely deny that the symbol of Christianity surmounted the gables, but, from the small amount of evidence there appears to exist to support the statement, I feel that any one has just as much reason to believe that the terminal was something else,—for instance, a "cone" similar to that which is stated to crown the cap of the Round Tower of Devenish.*

It is to be feared that the period of erection of many of our Irish monuments has become totally undeterminable, through repairs and restorations. The Round Tower of Monasterboice has been mediævalized, its doorway, as I have shown in a former communication,† being an insertion, made probably a short while after the Anglo-Normans got a footing in Ireland. I strongly suspect the same to be the case with the doorway, including its sculpture of the crucifixion of the Donoughmore Round Tower. And I need only refer to the cross which crowns the modern cap of the Tower of Swords, near Dublin, to show the liberties some have taken in their work of restoration.

Reverting to the Clonmacnoise ruins, I may be allowed to suggest that as little as possible be done to the proposed repairs of the Round Tower, to which the chapel of St. Finghin is attached. Would it not suffice, in lieu of restoring any portion that may have disappeared, to simply add some concealed strengthening masonry so as to prevent the dilapidation going any further?

Probably what I have next to suggest has already been decided on. But there can be no harm in making known, as publicly as possible, the duty which devolves on every one who undertakes the repairs of any of our ancient edifices. A report in all cases ought to be drawn up, fully and carefully stating the particulars of the work done; and the report ought to be inserted in one or more standard journals. It is not too late for the proprietor of the Donoughmore Round Tower to publish an account of the repairs and restorations which he so liberally effected some twenty or thirty years ago. My suspicion is that this building is not so high as it was originally, as the usual row of windows immediately below the cap is absent.

Would that some steps were taken by the proprietor to prevent the Leaning Tower at Kilmacduagh shortly becoming a chaotic heap of stone and mortar! Standing conspicuously as it does in that singular district, west of Gort, it forms one of the most remarkable antiquarian objects that can be imagined. The expenditure of only a few pounds might, perhaps, be the means not only of retaining its present unique appearance, but of preserving one of the finest archaic structures in Ireland.

WILLIAM KING.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—June 5.—"The Dilatation of the Diamond and of Crystallized Protoxide of Copper under the Influence of Heat," was the subject of a valuable memoir by M. Fizeau. In pursuing his optical investigations, the author had been led to make several new observations on the mode of dilatation by heat of a few substances which had not previously been examined. These experiments were extremely delicate, the crystal examined being only a few millimetres thick, and changes in its volume were measured by alterations in the wave-lengths of light, seen through the phenomena of interference. In the present paper, an outline is merely given of the method of experiment, the author reserving a more detailed description to a fuller succeeding memoir. The expansion of the two crystalline bodies given in the title of this memoir the author finds to be

* Is this statement correct? Or is the following one, by a writer in *The Penny Cyclopædia*, who says that the Devenish Tower "possesses the singular ornament of an obtuse crescent rising from the cone († cap), and somewhat resembling what is called the trident of Seeva"? "Ardmore Tower, near Waterford, had also, within the memory of man, this finishing ornament."—See *Op. cit.*, vol. 20, p. 192.

† See THE READER, December 17, 1864.

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extremely small at low temperatures, and, moreover, to decrease very rapidly as the temperature is still further lowered; just as is observed in water when near its maximum density. M. Fizeau has by this analogy been led to suppose that these two solid bodies have a maximum of density similar in kind to water; that is to say, that their co-efficient of expansion, at first positive, gradually decreases to *nil* at a certain temperature, and then subsequently becomes negative.

The result of the experiments described in the memoir well support this hypothesis, the author having proved that the linear co-efficient of expansion of the diamond decreases proportionally with the temperature, and by calculation arrives at $38^{\circ}8\text{ C.}$ as the point at which it is very probable the diamond has a maximum density. Crystallized protoxide of copper was found, at low temperatures, to have even a smaller dilatation than the diamond, and the value of the co-efficient decreased more rapidly with every reduction in temperature. The maximum density of protoxide of copper, by calculation from several experiments made between 19° and 73° C. , was found to be at $4^{\circ}1\text{ C.}$, or sensibly the same point as the maximum density of water. M. Fizeau refers, in conclusion, to the theoretical importance of these results, and hopes soon fully to confirm them.

M. E. Sarrau sent the results of a mathematical investigation, "On the Propagation and Polarization of Light in Crystals." A report was given of a memoir by M. Bourget, "On the Movement of Circular Membranes." M. de Pambour presented a note "On the Theory of Hydraulic Wheels." M. Coupvent-Desbois gave the results of thirty-eight months' observations "On the Temperatures of the Air and of the Sea at the Surface of Oceans." The author finds that the diurnal variations of temperature of the air and water, are small when distant from continents, and augment when the land is approached; that the air is colder than the water when the temperature is between 30° and 10° C. , warmer between 10° and 0° , and colder when the temperature of the sea is below zero.

Father Secchi communicated a paper "On the Spectrum of the Planet Saturn." Some of the results contained in this memoir are given in our Scientific Notes. M. Secchi here states, in addition, that a comparison of the spectra of Saturn and Jupiter showed that the black band seen in the red of Saturn's spectrum is also visible in the same portion of Jupiter's spectrum, and, though the difficulties in observing were great, yet the author considers the bands are identical. A new similarity is thus shown to exist between our two largest planets, in an apparent identity of their atmospheres. An interesting observation was made upon the coloured stars, which we have given elsewhere.

M. d'Abbadie gave a description of "A New Zenith Telescope." The author refers to M. Faye's ingenious method of removing the inconveniences which attend observations with this instrument, and proposes a simplification of the means adopted by M. Faye.

M. Couvlier-Gravier contributed an extract from the third part of his catalogue, "On Fire-balls or Bolides." The observations were made at the Luxembourg from November 12, 1859, to December 31, 1864. From an examination of 352 of these meteors, it appears that they obey the same laws as shooting stars. The author had seen altogether nearly 1,000 fire-balls, but had never heard any noise or observed the least trace of smoke attending their appearance; none of the fire-balls were below the rays of the aurora-borealis, nor of cirrus clouds, and, therefore, of course, were not below the general mass of the clouds. The author had never seen a fire-ball reach the earth, and concludes that aerolites are quite distinct from fire-balls or shooting-stars.

Another letter was received from M. Fouqué, "On the last Eruption of Etna." The present communication examines the chemical phenomena attending the eruption; these were the *fumeroles*, which are divided into four chief varieties—the dry, the acid, the alkaline, and those containing aqueous vapour, with or without carburetted gases. The author has investigated each of these in detail. A geometrical paper, "On a Regular Surface of the Eighth Order possessing Four Double Lines of the Second Order," was communicated by M. de la Gournerie. The chemical papers were "On the Amines of Benzoic Alcohol," by M. Cannizzaro. "On a New Poison affecting the Heart, used in Western Africa," by M. Pélikan. "Chemical and Physiological Researches upon an Alkaloid extracted from the Calabar Bean," by MM. Vée and Leven. "On Flemish Manure, and its employment in Agriculture," by M. Corenwinder.

M. Camille Dareste contributed two papers on Teratology, one "On the Mode of producing inversion of the Viscera, or Heterotaxis," and the other, "On certain Conditions in the Production of Dwarfs."

VIENNA.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—May 10.—The following works were communicated to the historical section: "On the Origin of the Uniting of the Malayan Peoples," by Dr. F. Müller; "A Geography of the Thirteenth Century," presented by Professor Zingerle; a fragment of "Pleier's Gaul," discovered by Professor Zingerle in the Archives of Meran; and "On the Phonetic Value of a Hieroglyphic Character," by Dr. S. Reirisch. Professor Vahlen read a memoir entitled "Contributions to the Poetics of Aristotle," treating of the first nine chapters of the book.

May 11.—Professor Alexander Rollet read a memoir "On the Changes which take place in the Mouth after the Section of the Fifth Nerve on one side." Dr. Von Reichenbach made some observations "On a hitherto unnoticed Sensorial Irritability in Man, called Sensitivity." A memoir was communicated from Dr. A. von Waltenhofen, containing "Observations on the Electric Light in greatly rarefied Gases." His principal results are, that with sufficient rarefaction the less refrangible bands in every spectrum are extinguished sooner than the more refrangible; that when several spectra appear simultaneously, the order in which they are extinguished by increased rarefaction is dependent on the relative intensities of the spectra; that the stratifications of the electric light become irregular and intermittent, and finally disappear as the gas becomes more highly rarefied; that the tenuity at which the discharge is extinguished is dependent on the electrodes; and that when the discharge takes place between points, it does not cease when the gas is rarefied 20,000 times. The importance of these observations in the determination of the possible complexity of a gaseous body, and their application to the determination of the upper limit of the Aurora Borealis, are indicated by the author. Dr. Stricker communicated a paper "On the Development of the Common Trout."

May 18.—Professor Kner presented the second part of the Catalogue of Fishes collected during the voyage of the Novara, including 146 Acanthopterygian species, several of which are described as new. Professor J. Redtenbacher communicated an "Analysis of the Iodine Salt of the Spring at Hall;" and Professor A. Brauer read a paper "On a new Hydrocarbon of the series $C^m H^{2m-2}$." This hydrocarbon, to which the author gives the name of *rutylene*, is isomeric with menthene, its formula being $C^{10} H^{18}$.

REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—May 4.—Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.

In compliance with the statutes, the names of the candidates recommended for election into the society were read from the chair. The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Properties of Liquefied Hydrochloric Acid Gas." By Mr. G. Gore. Communicated by Professor Stokes, Sec. R.S.

In a former communication "On the Properties of Liquefied Carbonic Acid" ("Philosophical Transactions," 1861, and "Journal of the Chemical Society," Vol. xv., page 163), the author described a mode of manipulation whereby various solid substances were introduced into that liquefied gas whilst under very great pressures (varying from 500 to 1,100 pounds per square inch), and the action of the liquid upon them observed. The experiments described in the present paper were made in a similar manner. The materials used for the preparation of liquid hydrochloric were strong sulphuric acid and fragments of sal-ammoniac. The liquefied acid is a very feeble conductor of electricity.

Numerous experiments were detailed, showing that liquid hydrochloric acid has but a feeble solvent power for solid bodies in general. Out of 86 solids it dissolved only 12, and some of those only in a minute degree; of 5 metalloids it dissolved 1—viz., iodine; of 15 metals it dissolved only 1—viz., aluminium; of 22 oxides it dissolved 5—viz., titanate, arsenic acid, arsenic acid, teroxide of antimony, and oxide of zinc; of 9 carbonates it dissolved none; of 8 sulphides it dissolved 1—viz., tersulphide of antimony; of 7 chlorides it dissolved 2—viz., pentachloride of

phosphorus and protochloride of tin; and of 7 organic bodies it dissolved 2. The results show also that liquid hydrochloric acid in the anhydrous state manifests much less chemical action upon solid bodies than the same acid when mixed with water, as under ordinary circumstances; for instance, the difference of its action upon magnesium, zinc, cadmium, and even aluminium, under the two conditions, is very conspicuous. This may arise in a great measure from its feeble solvent capacity—insoluble films forming upon the surface of the bodies immersed in it preventing its continued contact and further action. This want of contact could hardly have been the case in the remarkable instance of caustic lime: here was a powerful and true acid (i.e., a hydrogen acid) and a powerful base; each in a nearly pure state; both possessing, under ordinary circumstances, a very powerful chemical affinity for each other; the one a liquid, and the other a porous solid; brought into intimate contact by an enormous pressure forcing the liquid into the porous solid; the solid base being very small in bulk, and the liquid acid largely in excess, probably fifty times the quantity necessary for its saturation; and the action extended over a far greater period of time than would in the presence of water have been at all necessary: nevertheless no perceptible chemical action occurred; the two remained totally uncombined.

It must not be overlooked that the results are partly due to anhydrous hydrochloric acid in the liquid state, and partly to the same acid in the gaseous state, under great pressure, the one class of effects not being eliminated from the other in the present experiments; it is probable that if the substances could have been submitted to the action of the liquid acid alone, the chemical effects would have been much smaller even than they were. For instance, the action upon potassium, sodium, and tin appeared to be due to the influence of the acid in the gaseous state, as no gas was perceptibly evolved by these metals in the liquid acid. In the cases of potassium and sodium (the latter in particular) it is perhaps possible, though highly improbable, that the whole of the metal had been corroded before the liquid acid touched it; but with tin this was certainly not the case, some metallic tin being left uncorroded at the end of the experiment. Oxides in general, with the exception of lime and certain others which do not readily combine with aqueous hydrochloric acid, were slowly converted in a greater or less degree into chlorides. Carbonates also, except that of lime, were in general converted in a greater or less degree into chlorides. Such carbonates as were decomposed evolved no visible bubbles of gas in the liquid acid: this may be explained on the supposition that they were previously completely decomposed by the gaseous acid during the process of generation (this, however, was not the case with carbonate of soda), or that the liberated carbonic acid was in the liquid state, and was dissolved by the liquid hydrochloric acids. In a former paper it was shown that liquid carbonic and hydrochloric acids generated and condensed together did not form two separate strata of liquid. Sulphides were in some cases converted into chlorides; in other cases not so; in nearly all cases a trace of whitish sublimate was produced in the gaseous acid. The chlorate and nitrate of potash were both decomposed. The author also observed that tubes charged with liquid carbonic acid in October, 1860, suffered no leakage by February, 1865.

2. "On the Production of the so-called 'Acute Cestode Tuberculosis' in the calf by the administration of the Proglottides of *Tenia mediocanellata*." By Mr. J. B. Simonds, Professor of Cattle-Pathology in the Royal Veterinary College, and Dr. T. S. Cobbold, F.R.S.

After describing their experiments the authors remark: "So far as we are aware, only three experiments of this kind have been previously performed on the calf—namely, two by Leuckart, and one by Mosler. In two of these instances the experimental animal perished, whilst in the other case, as in our own, the creature barely escaped with its life. To our animal we administered a larger number of proglottides than had been given even in Mosler's case; but, probably in consequence of the embryonic immaturity of the contents of many of the eggs, we did not get that fatal result which otherwise would inevitably have followed from a larger migration of the cestode-progeny. We believe that by far the greater proportion of the 'measles' resulted from the second worm-feeding, in which case they would have come from the hundred proglottides not subjected

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to the action of alcohol. Although the characters presented by the earlier-developed morbid symptoms, as well as the time of their accession, induce us to attribute the diseased phenomena to the larvæ set free by the first 'feeding,' yet it is clear, from the feebleness of the symptoms manifested, that only a very inconsiderable number of embryos can have entered on their wanderings. In the second 'feeding,' however, the case is very different; for here all the circumstances connected with the subsequent and marked disturbance of the animal's health point unequivocally to the development of that peculiar form of parasite-disease which Leuckart has designated as the 'acute cestode tuberculosis.' From the number of young vesicles present in the minute portion of muscle removed by operation from the living animal, we had (in the pages of the *Lancet*) publicly announced our belief that we might ultimately find 30,000 Cysticerci developed in this calf; but as the larvæ were subsequently found to be almost entirely confined to the superficial muscular layers, it turned out that our calculation was considerably beyond the mark. Nevertheless, from post-mortem data, we estimate that there were between seven and eight thousand 'measles' present, and one of us counted 130 vesicles at the surface of a single muscle."

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—May 12.—Rev. C. Pritchard, F.R.S., in the chair.

Messrs. W. E. Jones and G. Williams were elected fellows.

The Astronomer Royal communicated a letter addressed to the President of the Royal Geographical Society, relating to the transit of Venus.

We shall return to this communication.

A second note by Professor Cayley, on the lunar theory, was read.

Mr. G. F. Chambers communicated "A Catalogue of Variable Stars."

"On the Constant of Lunar Parallax." By Mr. E. J. Stone. In the *Memoirs* of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. xxxiii., will be found "Geocentric North Polar Distances of the Moon and Moon Culminating Stars, Deduced from Observations Made with the Transit Circle in the years 1856-61, by Sir Thomas Maclear, Director of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope." Mr. Stone has in the present paper compared these observations with the corresponding observations made with the transit circle at the Royal Observatory, and thus obtained the correction required for the constant of lunar parallax deduced from theory by Professor Adams. The probable correction to the present value is 0.3.

"On the Notches, Y's, or Bearings for the Pivots of Transit Instruments." By Mr. A. Yeates.

"On some Peculiar Instances of Personal Equation in Zenith Distance Observations." By Mr. Edwin Dunkin.

The object of this paper is to show that in zenith-distance observations made with fixed instruments a personal equation of some amount is exhibited similar, though not precisely of the same kind, to that described by the Astronomer Royal in the *Monthly Notices*, vol. xvi., p. 9. In the present instance, two apparently well-established illustrations of personality in zenith-distance observations, one of which refers to the altazimuth, the other to the transit circle, are given. No very satisfactory explanation can be given of this evident personality. It is the opinion of the author, however, that its principal origin, in both instruments, lies in some way in the microscope readings of the special divisions of the graduated circle under the microscopes at the time of observation.

"On the Course of the Sun-Spot Phenomenon." By Professor Wolf.

We shall return to this communication.

"On a New Arrangement of Two Solar Prisms, for use with a Micrometer." By the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

It may sometimes be desirable to determine the relative situations of solar spots by means of a micrometer. In using the transparent glass diagonal suggested by Sir John Herschel, in his "Results of Astronomical Observations at the Cape," a very considerable difficulty arises from the fact that the relative positions of the spots and of the points of the compass, as thus seen, are different from their positions as they appear in the astronomical refractor. To remedy this inconvenience, the author has combined two pieces, each of which had a transparent glass diagonal, capable of being used separately or together. By this simple contrivance the image as reflected from both the combined prisms is

seen in the direction of the axis of the telescope, and its various parts are in the same relative positions as when no diagonal is used. But however valuable such an arrangement may be for use with a micrometer, the author does not recommend it for the purpose of minute and accurate scrutiny of the solar spots or surface. The sharpness and distinctness of the image are reduced as by the multiplication of surfaces from which the image is reflected.

"Observations and Elements of Comet I. 1865." By Mr. R. J. Ellery.

"Discovery of a New Minor Planet." By M. De Gasparis.

This is No. 83, which has been named Beatrice, in honour of Dante.

"Note to Lieut.-Colonel A. Strange's Paper on 'An Aluminium Bronze Transit Axis,' &c., published in *Monthly Notices*, No. 6, vol. xxv., April 12, 1865." By the author.

"An Occultation of κ Cancri by the Moon" was described by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

The star pushed out from a smooth part of the edge, just as if a small semicircular-shaped mountain had been suddenly raised at that spot. No projection or clinging to the edge was apparent. Both before and after the occultation the star was examined with powers 407 and 560; but no elongation of the disk could be perceived.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—June 1.—Dr. A. W. Williamson in the chair. Mr. George B. Robertson and Mr. Edward Swann were formally admitted fellows of the society, and Mr. W. Fildes, of the Pharmaceutical Society, was duly elected by ballot. The donations to the library included the Actonian Prize Essay of Mr. Geo. Warrington. The President, Dr. W. A. Miller, delivered a discourse upon "Some Points in the Analysis of Potable Waters," in which were reviewed the methods commonly employed in the detection and quantitative estimation of the various impurities occurring in water; and certain new processes were described which had reference to the determination of the amounts of organic matter, nitric acid, and ammonia. An interesting discussion followed, in which Drs. Frankland, Bachoffner, Voelcher, and Odling, and Messrs. Dugald Campbell and Vernon Harcourt took part. The points brought forward in the lecture were very fully illustrated by experiments. The meeting was then adjourned.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 5.—Mr. F. P. Pascoe, President, in the chair.

Lieut. R. C. Beavan, Messrs. W. Borrer, T. G. Rylands, W. S. Dallas, and G. R. Crotch were elected members; and Messrs. R. J. Ransome, B. Cooke, and T. Brunton were elected subscribers.

The Rev. Hamlet Clark exhibited a new beetle captured by Mr. J. H. Bowker in British Kaffria, in running water, and which approached most clearly to *Macronychus*, a genus of *Elmidae*.—Mr. Frederick Smith exhibited a specimen of *Apate capucinus*, recently taken in Bishop's Wood by his son, Mr. Edgar Smith.—Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen of *Dianthæcia albimaculata* captured last year at Gosport, and a *Saturnia Polyphemus*, from the cocoon of which had also emerged a large *Ophion*.—Mr. Stainton exhibited some galls on the leaves of *Quercus Ilex* from Mentone.—The President exhibited a *Dorcadion*, probably a new species, from Alicante.—Letters were read from Mr. Edwin Reed, from Bahia, and Mr. J. A. Brewer, from the Azores, relating their respective entomological experiences.—Mr. F. Smith made some remarks on Dr. Sichel's "Essai Monographique sur le *Bombus montanus* et ses Variétés," dissenting from the conclusion of the author, that the numerous forms of *Bombus* therein mentioned were varieties of a single species.—The Rev. H. Clark read the concluding part of his "Descriptions of new *Phytophaga* from Western Australia."—Mr. F. Moore read a paper entitled "Descriptions of New *Bombyces* from North-eastern India."

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

ASIATIC, at 3.—5 New Burlington Street. "On Native Social Life in India." Rev. J. Long.

LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, at 7.30.—University College. 1. "On the Hypocycloidal Tri-cusp." Mr. Jenkins. 2. "On Newton's Rule for the Discovery of the Imaginary Roots of an Equation." Professor Sylvester.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

STATISTICAL, at 8.—12 St. James's Square. 1. "On the Statistics of the Clearing House." Mr. Lubbock. 2. "The Economic Condition of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland." Mr. Levi.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, at 4.30.—4 St. Martin's Place. METEOROLOGICAL, at 7.—25 Great George Street, Westminster. Anniversary.

GEOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. 1. "On the Carboniferous Rocks of the Valley of Kashmir." Captain H. Godwin-Austen. Communicated by Mr. R. A. C. Godwin-Austen. 2. "Notes on the Carboniferous Brachiopoda Collected by Captain Godwin-Austen." Mr. T. Davidson. 3. "On Bones of Mammalia from a Clay-deposit at Richmond, Yorkshire." Messrs. W. Boyd Dawkins and E. Wood. With a Note by M. E. Lartet.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB, at 6.—St. James's Hotel. Anniversary.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES IN PALL MALL.

THE present exhibition of continental pictures, displayed by Mr. Gambart in Pall Mall, is not up to the high standard of previous exhibitions. It is chiefly distinguished by the presence of an important work by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur—the largest picture she has exhibited in England since the celebrated "Horse Fair," by which her reputation as an animal painter was established amongst us. That was, indeed, a very remarkable work—the result of great study and conscientious exertion. It took the world by surprise, not merely as the work of a woman, but as displaying qualities of painting with which we were not familiar. The enthusiasm with which the exhibition of that picture was greeted was justified upon the whole; but many were so far carried away by it as to claim a position for the artist that she is not entitled to hold. As an artist, she occupies a far lower place than Landseer, who is not only a painter but a poet; and if a particular instance were needed of her inferiority, it appears to us to be afforded by the large picture of "Deer Crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks in the Forest of Fontainebleau," now being shown in Pall Mall. If, while engaged in the examination of this work, we turn our thoughts for a moment to any one of Landseer's pictures of deer, we shall be better able to appreciate the difference between the two painters—the one paints not merely the outward form, but interprets for us the very nature of the animal; the other presents us with a cleverly painted picture of deer, almost destitute of interest apart from the skilful representation of the shape and bearing of the animal. Considered as a mere painter, Rosa Bonheur might perhaps take precedence of Landseer; but the æsthetic faculty of the French artiste is immeasurably below that of her English contemporary. This is true of all she produces; but her inferiority is especially to be noted in a subject like the present, which almost invites a comparison with the pictures in which Landseer has put forth his greatest strength. The deer in this picture cannot for a moment be compared with such representations as "The Drive," or "The Sanctuary," or "The Stag at Bay." As a mere transcript of animal form, it can hardly be mentioned with any one of the numerous illustrations of the life and habits of deer produced by Landseer. The subject lacks interest, the space occupied by the deer is too small in proportion to the size of the canvas, and this objection is strengthened by the uninteresting character of the landscape and sky. Even the animals lack the substance and reality that struck every one as being so characteristic of "The Horse Fair." The probability is that the present picture has not occupied the painter a tenth part of the time expended on the work by which she gained her deservedly high reputation, while the claims made upon the time and attention of an artist in the full tide of popularity have proved fatal to that power of concentrating the mind upon any given subject, without which the production of a great work of art is impossible.

A large and important picture by Baron Leys is always looked for with interest, and the picture of "The Burgomaster of Antwerp addressing the armed Guilds in front of the Town Hall, when the City was attacked by the Guelders in 1542," is a favourable example of his style. The archaic nature of the composition is at first a slight hindrance to our enjoyment of this remarkable picture. Every head is carefully studied from nature with due reference to the period of history represented; the action of the speaker, and the interest taken in the matter by the armed citizens are well portrayed, and the bearing of the town councillor, Van Spangben, who stands clad in armour while he is invested with the command, is both natural and probable. The picture is marked by great power of colours, and by an imitation of surfaces that together produce a strange sense of reality, and after looking at it for some time, we almost feel as though we had been transported to Antwerp and stood with the living men before their town hall in the middle of the sixteenth century.

HANDEL BY POPULAR CHOIRS.

Three works by Meissonier add lustre to the little collection. Two of these represent "Soldiers playing at Cards in the Guard-room," and they are admirable examples of the painter's style, the largeness and finish of which have perhaps never been equalled in any cabinet pictures extant. This painter is said to make life-sized cartoons of all the figures he paints, a practice which might account for the grand style of drawing which pre-eminently distinguishes his works from those of all his contemporaries and imitators. His colouring is inferior to his drawing and execution, but his works, upon the whole, are almost unique in a combination of fine qualities, and we cannot be surprised that in Paris, as well as in London, they are esteemed and valued like very precious gems.

No works in the present collection are more worthy of praise than three small pictures by Heilbutt. They all appear to have been painted in Rome; certainly no one who has been in Rome can fail to recognize the accurate representation of what he must have often seen, "The meeting of two Cardinals on the Pincian Hill." The physiognomy and action of the good old priests, with their shabby old retainers, ill-matched in size, standing respectfully in couples, and clad in quaint and worn-out liveries, a little way behind their Eminences, and utterly unconscious of the shabbiness of their own appearance, are represented with unequalled delicacy and humour; and in a second picture, showing the inside of a state carriage, occupied by a cardinal and two young priests, the power of delineating character in a very rare and subtle way is equally noticeable. The three figures appear to be really conversing, one of the young priests speaking while the Cardinal listens with an expression of interest upon his countenance which is suggestive of the attention excited by some bit of personal gossip; and we are made to feel that the carriage is lumbering lazily along in the hot sunshine, only partially excluded by the drawn blind, and that the gossip is pleasant and entertaining to the good-humoured old Cardinal, who has taken the young priests into his carriage for a drive. The third picture is a study of "A Roman Beggar Woman;" it is less interesting than the pictures we have mentioned, but it displays the same power of delineating character, and the same delicacy of treatment.

Two pictures by Gallait are rather disappointing to those who had conceived a high opinion of the artist's powers from the exhibition of his famous pictures at South Kensington in 1862. Jerome has but one work of no great importance; and Frère is also badly represented by two pictures, altogether inferior to his previously exhibited works.

Plassan sends three small works, remarkable for good qualities of painting, but otherwise of no account. Schreyer is represented by some clever sketches of Bashi-Bazouks, and Magyar Horse Breeders; and Fichel has a notable small picture of "Bonaparte Studying (1793)," in which the character of the young artillery officer is well brought out. Duverger, who, next to Frère, has been the greatest favourite in England among the French domestic painters, sends three small pictures of great merit, but too similar in character to all that he has hitherto done to render any special notice of them necessary. De Jongle has only one little picture, a beautifully-painted "Mother and Child."

"Two Orphans going on a Sunday afternoon to visit their Mother's Grave (a scene in Holland)" by Van Hove, is a large picture of a woman rowing two girls towards the burial ground of their mother. There are great qualities present in this work, the expression and demeanour of the orphans are very naturally rendered; and it is remarkable for technical excellencies of a very high order. In landscape painting the French artists are said to have now definitively taken the lead of their English contemporaries. We used to pride ourselves on our school of landscape-painting; but certainly the display in this department of art, in the present Royal Academy Exhibition, is not at all satisfactory. Among the few landscapes in the Pall Mall Gallery, there are two by Daubigny, of great merit, and two by Lambinet, whose works are well known amongst us, but we have no picture by Trogon or Diaz. Here and there, our attention is arrested by a landscape of merit, low toned and characterized by a breadth and sobriety that contrast favourably with the crudeness and flimsiness of much of even our best landscape painting; but, upon the whole, the French school is poorly represented in this little collection of pictures.

It is a pleasant thing, in the midst of the rush and clatter of a London season, to see the vast area of Exeter Hall crowded with an audience deeply attentive to the serious music of Handel. It is hard to imagine a greater contrast than in passing to the severe sublimities of "Israel in Egypt" from the light and lively entertainments which at this season attract the melody-loving world in its gayer haunts. We have become by this time pretty well accustomed to the sight of large bodies of amateurs singing this tremendous music; but the familiarity of the spectacle ought not to make it the less wonderful. Handel certainly can never have dreamt that his Lenten music was to become popular in this sense. He wrote at the time when the popular taste for music was very nearly at the lowest point which it has ever reached among us, and it would have probably been then quite impossible to collect out of all London a body of unprofessional singers who could have got through the choruses of "The Messiah." The opera house and the church choirs no doubt furnished him with the mass of his chorus singers. The only organized amateur music—and this was much mixed up with the professional—was to be found in the tipsy glee and catch clubs of the period, where, of course, women's voices were never heard. A part singing bourgeoisie, of both sexes, is the growth of our own time. Never again, perhaps, can music become so dominant among us as a social pursuit as it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Three centuries have called into existence so many new interests, new ways of spending time, new fashions of being amused, that we cannot expect music to be in future more than one among many such. Its case is in this not altogether dissimilar to that of the drama, it being itself one of those things which have most helped to thrust the drama down into its present state of degradation. But if we can never reach, taking the community at large, the musical standard of the Elizabethan days—a standard which would seem mythical, if there was not the clearest evidence of fact to prove that it existed—the actual results produced may yet be, and are, far grander than our forefathers could have imagined. The coming Handel Festival will be one extraordinary example of what our nineteenth century organizing spirit can do when applied to music. The every-day proceedings of our choral societies are a still better evidence of progress. One of the most important of these bodies, the National Choral Society, has just now made a step in advance which is deserving of notice. The performance alluded to above, on Wednesday evening last, was its first attempt in public at "Israel in Egypt." Very successful the essay was, fair allowance being made for all that is involved in the words "first attempt." The music is, in some places, Handel's though it be, extremely difficult. That is, though it is easy to sing, it is very difficult to sing quite right. The Sacred Harmonic Society, through whose performances chiefly the work is known to the general public, have, by many years' practice, so far mastered the music, that there are not generally more than two or three important slips in the course of the evening's performance; it being understood that, in these large choirs, hundreds of minor mistakes are made which, though noticeable by a very close attention to the score, are too small and too transient to produce any other sensible effect than in increasing the general foggyiness which is a characteristic of such performances. A great many singers, where so many are singing, must go wrong at once, in order to make any individual mistake startling to the ear. The degree of exactness thus reached by the old society the young one will, of course, need some practice to attain to. It should not be long in reaching it, for the material which Mr. Martin has to direct is, thanks to the more rational methods of teaching music which he and others have been spreading abroad, far better than Mr. Costa had to deal with when his society first essayed "Israel." But though slips of more or less gravity were frequent in this first performance, we can scarcely speak too highly of the general style in which the choruses were handled. One thing which Mr. Costa, with all his wonderful ability, has never been able apparently to conceive, is, that Handel's music does not always represent storm, flood, and earthquake. His choruses abound with passages the picturesque beauty of which as much demands delicacy of

treatment as the grandeur of others demands force. The charm of these passages is obliterated by the "broad" style to which Mr. Costa has accustomed his singers, and the loss is not made up by throwing in a *pianissimo* as a sort of *coup de théâtre* two or three times in the evening. Mr. Martin tries, on the other hand, to bring out the beauty of each and every chorus as fully as the ability of his choir will allow; and he certainly produces effects which we never heard equalled by any choir of the like size. The chorus, for instance, "The depths have covered them," never before sounded to us so profoundly impressive, so majestic in its solemn pathos, and that only because it was sung softly throughout. The tremendous chorus which follows it, "Thy right hand, O Lord," lacked the vigour which only confidence can give; but the next of what may be distinctively called the picturesque choruses, the greatest, perhaps, of all, "And with the blast of thy nostrils," was a magnificent example of what choral singing should aim at. There were mistakes enough in it, certainly, and much hesitation, especially in that wonderful, but difficult passage, which tells how "the floods were congealed in the depths of the sea;" but never before, we can safely say, did the whole sound in our hearing more transcendently grand, unless, possibly, at the Handel Festivals, where the vast number of voices and vast space give these soft passages an effect of hushed solemnity not to be found elsewhere. Another chorus, which was splendidly sung by Mr. Martin's choir, was the "He led them like sheep," in the first part. The exquisite phrase upon these words, which, simple as it is, is difficult to sing well, being taken up successively by each part alone in the highest part of its register, was given with remarkable delicacy and purity. Not to particularize further, we may say that generally the choir acquits itself best in the parts which display the results of choral training, and worst, as might be expected, in those where force and decision is required. Force and decision can only come when a large majority of the singers are absolutely certain of their music, and this point with amateurs is only reached by practising the particular piece sufficiently long to give time to those who are ignorant of music to pick up the difficult points "by ear"—that is, in fact, by memory. That performances such as we are describing should be as good as they are, seems, in fact, the more wonderful the more one considers the material of which these choirs are made up. A knowledge of the principles of music is sufficiently rare among either amateurs or professionals; and among the former, who cannot be always practising, the power of reading correctly and confidently half-a-dozen bars of ordinary music at sight is a very rare accomplishment. And yet, as we see, judicious discipline—and it must be added, unwearying patience on the part of the leader and the led—can produce out of these unpromising materials magnificent results. If the love of music ever spreads so far that the world will be willing to pay the cost of really good choral singing, which can only be produced (exceptional cases apart) by people who make the art the chief business of their lives, we shall have oratorios done in a very different manner to any of which we have yet experience. But at present choral singing, except as an adjunct to the drama, seems to have fallen entirely into the hands of amateurs. The pleasure of the work is found to be sufficient payment for its trouble. Hence comes, *per contra*, much good—a good impossible to over-estimate. The divine art becomes a living power in the homes of the people, and produces a quantity of noble pleasure which is by no means to be measured by the visible results. But all this is no reason for forgetting that the existing standard of excellence is far below that which might be, and which will be, reached when some organization really competent to deal with the matter takes in hand the task of producing really good choral singing. Meanwhile, such choirs as Mr. Martin's are wonderful examples of what may be done, even under present conditions, in the way of progress. Some day, not long hence, we shall hope to hear the National Choral Society sing "Israel" in a style which will make us forget the performance of Wednesday night, delightful as that was.

We may add as to the solo singing on this occasion, that all was remarkably good. Mr. Sims Reeves seemed slightly unwell, but sang, nevertheless, with his accustomed energy. We need hardly add that "The enemy said" and "The Lord is a man of war" were followed by the inevitable *encores*, the duet being sung by Mr.

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Santley and Mr. Thomas. Mr. Santley's "reception" was something amazing to see. Were he a king, he could not have been more royally welcomed. Such enthusiasm should almost induce him to stay at home, and not devote his winters to Barcelona and Milan. Madame Sherrington, Miss Emily Soldene, a mezzo-soprano of some promise, and Miss Fanny Armitage, as second treble, completed the cast.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE OPERAS.

The town has now two *Lindas* to choose from, each sufficiently charming. That Mdle. Patti's assumption of the part should have charmed the Parisians, who are sworn slaves to the fascinations of their pet *prima donna*, is not wonderful. For finish, sparkle, and delicacy, hersinging in this opera could not be surpassed, and her acting of the character of the Savoyard peasant girl is as delightful as any acting could be. She looks, and is, most captivating. Signor Brignoli has a thin voice, with rather a nasal tone, but he uses it with great skill, and is a sufficiently good *Carlo*, the part being, to say the truth, not one to tempt the ambition of a tenor. Signor Graziani takes the part of the old *Antonio*, singing it, of course, to perfection; and Signor Ronconi imparts some fun, as he could not help doing, to the character of the rakish old marquis—the Italian analogue of the wicked baronet of English drama. Altogether, they must be hard to please to whom "*Linda*," as done at Covent-garden, does not give an evening's enjoyment. Though far from being one of Donizetti's strongest works, it includes much charming music.

MADAME SCHUMANN played again at the Musical Union Matinée on Tuesday. The slow chorale movement of Mendelssohn's duet for violoncello and piano made, in her hands, an effect which it would be vain to try to describe. Among the bagatelles which she played, according to custom, at the end, was her husband's "*Nachtstücke*" (Op. 23), a lovely little "song without words," which so took the fancy of her listeners, that an *encore* was inevitable. Herr Lauterbach, from Dresden, a finished but rather unimpassioned violinist, was the leader of the quartet party. Madame Schumann plays at next Tuesday's Matinée for the last time before leaving England.

"L'AFRICAIN" is definitely announced to be in active preparation at Covent Garden. It is expected to come out early in July. Mademoiselle Galetti, the new star from Italy, is to make her *début* in "*Norma*" to-night.

THE last for the season of the New Philharmonic Concerts was given on Wednesday evening. The series must have been a successful one, for the great hall has been crowded on each evening. Concerts so admirably and so liberally managed could not fail to draw together a large *clientèle*. Dr. Wylde seems to have found the secret of successfully combining two sources of attraction. His subscribers are certain not only of having good selections of the best music finely played, but also of hearing during the season the chief vocal stars of the hour. This mixture, which is as judiciously managed as the nature of the case will admit, gives a peculiar flavour to his concerts. On Wednesday, Madame Trebelli—whom, perhaps, it would not be too much to call the best singer now in London—sang the "*Una voce*," from the "*Barbiere*," most delightfully. Mdle. Titians, who dares every style in turn, ventured upon "*Qui la voce*," a song little suited to her powers. Music so genuine as this, notwithstanding the diversity of style, goes not amiss even with the Scotch symphony of Mendelssohn; and we have no doubt that its introduction serves in the end, by increasing the attraction, to promote the love of the grander works which Dr. Wylde and other workers in the same field have done so much to popularize.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

JUNE 19 to JUNE 24.

MONDAY.—Mr. R. Blagrove's Third Concertina Concert, Beethoven Rooms, 8 p.m.
Mr. Brinley Richards' Concert, Hanover Square Rooms, 8 p.m.
Herr Gänz' Concert, Dudley House, 3 p.m.
TUESDAY.—Musical Union, St. James's Hall, 3.30 p.m.
Mdle. Enequist's Matinée.
WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Benedict's Concert, St. James's Hall, 1.30 p.m.
THURSDAY.—Miss F. Corfield's Matinée, Colliard's Rooms.
Mr. F. H. Cowen's Morning Concert, Dudley House.
Mr. Deacon's Last Matinée, Hanover Square Rooms, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Hallé's Recital, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Handel Festival Great Rehearsal, Crystal Palace.
SATURDAY.—Mr. John Thomas's Harp Concert, Hanover Square Rooms, Morning.

OPERAS.—Covent Garden, "*Linda*," "*Don Giovanni*," "*Huguenots*," "*Norma*," &c.
Her Majesty's, "*Medea*," "*Sonnambula*," "*Linda*," "*Fidelio*," &c.

THE DRAMA.

"GERALDINE" AT THE ADELPHI.

IT is recorded in Hazlitt's "*Essays on the Stage*," that the readers of the journal in which he wrote once missed their weekly dramatic article. There was none forthcoming; but in the next number appeared an apologetic explanation from the defaulting author, who threw the blame on printer's devils and unforeseen events. We are inclined to believe that he was in reality "gravelled for lack of matter," and did not like to own it. What would our readers say to a like deficiency? And yet we are half inclined to run the risk, rather than be exposed to the charge of being votaries of the "*nil admirari*" school, who can do nothing but find fault. But what is to be done, when the only food for criticism is supplied by such pieces as "*Brother Sam*," "*Eleanor's Victory*," "*Windsor Castle*," and, by way of climax, "*Geraldine*." It is not often, it must be owned, that the critic has four such productions to deal with in succession, and he must soon be driven to Hazlitt's alternative, or enrol himself in the ranks of those who can only find perfection in everything. What enthusiasm is required for following the latter course, a short account of the last piece will show.

It appears from the new play at the Adelphi, that in the reign of Edward I. there dwelt in Chester a Baron, who betrothed his eldest and beautiful daughter, *Geraldine*, to a Crusader, who was to claim his bride at the end of six years. The celebration of the festivities (by proxy on the part of the absent bridegroom) was interrupted by an ancient Welsh harper, who cursed the whole family for the imprisonment of his son, a prisoner in the Baron's castle for some unexplained cause. Thus much we learn from the first act. Six years pass: and the curse has worked. The Baron is dead, and *Geraldine* has become deformed. Through having been, as she says, "a stranger to her mirror," all the time, she does not perceive it. It must be added that the audience cannot perceive it either. But she discovers the horrid secret on the return of her long absent lover, and wishes to release him from his troth, which he nobly refuses. They are married; but by the machinations of a mysterious Prior, who turns out to be the son of the Welsh harper, *Geraldine* is led to believe that the bold Crusader really loves her young sister, *Edith*, and that his passion is returned. In revenge she resolves to take her rival's life; but *Edith* assures her that, though it is true that she loves *Hubert*, it is innocently, and without his knowledge. All she desires, as she beautifully says, is—

To gaze unnoticed on his flashing eye.

Geraldine is convinced, and kills herself instead, leaving *Hubert* to marry *Edith* if he likes. Slight materials these, perhaps, for a five-act tragedy in blank verse; but it is the privilege of genius to produce a number of acts in inverse proportion to the amount of matter. The audience are expected to dwell on the charms of the language, which is studiously characteristic of the period to which the story belongs. When we hear the constant repetition of such phrases as "*Marry come up*," "*Now by my halidame*," "*Out on thee for a saucy varlet*," "*I'll warrant thee*," "*Quoth'a*," &c., &c., we are at once transported to feudal times.

Miss Bateman is making no progress in her art. In noticing lately her performance of *Bianca*, we confessed that her acting was a riddle to us, leaving us always in doubt of her true rank amongst actresses. And we indulged in a prophecy, that her best performances would always be marked by something bad, her worst redeemed by something singularly fine. The riddle, we begin to fear, is likely to be solved. The prophecy has been falsified. We were among the warmest admirers of *Leah*, and were indignant with those who maintained that Miss Bateman's acting was mere trick, and her gestures those of a marionette. But we are forced to own to a growing suspicion that she is but a mechanical actress after all; her *Geraldine* is redeemed by little except her beauty, which

is just what she is supposed not to have. She is tame in the earlier acts, and she rants in the last; nor did she cause us the other night a single thrill of pity, a single shudder of fear, as it was her wont to do in "*Leah*." Is this because we are accustomed to her way of expressing passion? Is her *Geraldine* really as fine as her *Leah*? If so, even then our early estimate must have been wrong. Were there variety in her acting we could not grow accustomed to it; and without variety no actor can lay claim to high distinction in his art. It must be said, though, that, as was the case in "*Fazio*," the absence of all nature and reality in the character she plays is a great drawback; and we had lately occasion to point out how difficult it is to discern through the demerits of the piece the merits of the actor. But surely Miss Bateman might learn to get the better of her defects of pronunciation. In a story which is all composed of love and deformity, it is unpleasant to bear her talk of "lorf" and "henchback." And on one occasion she is guilty of dropping an "h"—in an original way it is true. It is a mistake to speak of a fabled monster of antiquity as "*the eternal Spina*." Let us hope that another and a better piece may soon bring us back to our old belief. We shall be only too happy to make the *amende honorable* to Miss Bateman.

We need not say much of the other actors. Worthy Mr. Stuart, long the traditional "villain" of the Adelphi stage, is amusing as a virtuous but immaterial seneschal. Whenever he announces a guest, it is with a solemn mystery of tone that leads the audience to believe that he is on the point of committing or confessing a murder. In the part of a jester, a very dull fool indeed, Mr. Billington is quite at home. Made up like an amiable *Mephistopheles* in motley, his cap and bells tell us that his mission is to say pungent things, which we might otherwise have been slow to discover. The only saying that we can remember is to the effect that "wisdom is the father of wit and mother of knowledge." From which we learn the novel fact, that wisdom should be classed in the English grammar with the "nouns called epicene"—of the masculine or feminine gender. Mr. Swinbourne is the mysterious Prior, and marks the transitions of the character with simple effectiveness. When he is in company he folds his hands across his breast, like Mr. Wagner before the Wiltshire magistrates. This at once tells us that he pretends to be a virtuous man. As soon as he is left alone, he unfolds his hands, and says "Ha! ha!" in a cynical manner. From this we know that he is in reality a villain. Mr. Bateman, who makes his *début* as the irascible harper in the first act (in the interval before the second, death mercifully removes him), gives token of great physical power in the delivery of his curse, which he accompanies on a harp, shouting the words in a sing-song tone, just as Edmund Kean is said to have spoken the great soliloquy of *Othello* as from a musical score. Perhaps the effect produced is not exactly similar. For Miss Clara Denvil, who plays the little part of *Edith*, we have a word of real commendation. Her acting in the scene where she begs her life from her sister is very good indeed, effective without exaggeration. She is a little oasis in the wilderness. Let her learn to modulate her voice, which is of singular power, and at times (but only from want of practice) overfills the theatre, and she will have every prospect of success, if rightly guided.

Enough and to spare of "*Geraldine*." We should only add that it is said to be written by Mr. Bateman, and that it is, for the Adelphi, well put on the stage. The public give no sign of disapproval, but the piece cannot run. It is seldom, after all, that a thoroughly bad play attains any great success, though applauded on the stage and in the papers. And "*Geraldine*" is a thoroughly bad play.

Last week, in our article on the Drama, we quoted a verse from a very clever parody on the Fool's Song in "*Twelfth Night*." That parody appeared in *Punch*, and was generally supposed to be by Thackeray. We thought that no other pen than his could treat such a subject so gracefully and aptly. We are glad to learn we were mistaken in supposing that no one but our departed satirist could write such telling verses. The author is, happily, still among us. He is Mr. Shirley Brooks.

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